The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1868. NO. 176.

DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLASTER! PLASTER!

TO FARMERS.

We are now grinding at our Mills, 500 tons NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER, for agricultural purposes, which will be sold VERY LOW.

A. P. GRICE,
Union Car Works, Portsmouth, Va.
A. M. McPHEETERS, Agt.,
Raleigh, N. C.
Mar 3—tf

NOTICE!

Will be sold, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, on Saturday, the 11th day of April next, the land belonging to the estate of Noah Rogers, dec'd, lying in Wake County, on Beaver Dam branch, containing about

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

well adapted to the cultivation of CORN, COTTON, WHEAT, &c.

The land will be sold in two or three Tracts, one of which is subject to the widow's dower.

Terms made known on day of sale.

GEO. W. NORWOOD,
Commissioner.
Mar 3—wfs

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FANCY GOODS
At TONNOFF'SKI'S.

WHITE PEPPER,
At TONNOFF'SKI'S.

CANNED PEACHES, TOMATOES AND OYSTERS
At TONNOFF'SKI'S.

COX'S GELATINE,
At TONNOFF'SKI'S.

JELLIES, JELLIES.
At TONNOFF'SKI'S.

CATSUPS AND SAUCES.
At TONNOFF'SKI'S.

SARDINES, SARDINES.
At TONNOFF'SKI'S.

FIGS, CURRANTS, CITRON AND RAISINS.
At TONNOFF'SKI'S.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.
At TONNOFF'SKI'S.

FINE WINES, ALES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
At TONNOFF'SKI'S.
march 2—tf

20 BBLS. No. 1. FAMILY FLOUR AND other grades, arriving
At TONNOFF'SKI'S.
Feb 3-159-tf

Flour in Sacks!

FORTY SACKS N. C. Family Flour, in store and for sale by
DOUGLAS BELL.
Feb 3-159-tf

PATAPSCO Family Flour!!!
Beltair Family Flour!!!
North Carolina Flour!!!
in Barrels, and warranted first rate.
DOUGLAS BELL,
Feb 3-159-tf

50 Pairs LADIES' SHOES Baltimore manufacture, cheap to close consignment.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb. 25—tf Auc & Com. Merchants.

Salt! Salt! Salt!

8,000 SACKS OF SALT, DIRECT IMportation from Liverpool, for sale by
WILLARD BROS.,
27, 28 and 29 North Water st.,
Dec. 10—166-3m Wilmington.

N. C. Herrings.

SOUND and good, at $5 per Bbl. Also, No. 1, Shore Mackerel.
W. H JONES & CO.
Feb 13-159-tf

FOR RENT.

THE BOYLAN HOUSE AND LOT, ON HILLSboro Street, with ten rooms, all furnished.—Possession given 1st March. The furniture in the house could be bought on 6 months time, with note and good security for rent and furniture
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Auctioneers & Comm. Merchants.
Feb 21-165-tf

RECEIVED THIS DAY
500 lbs. Family Lard in Kegs
TONNOFF'SKI'S
Feb 3-159-tf

N. C. Walnuts.

25 BUSHELS from Western N. C. of superior flavor.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 15-161-tf

N. C. Bacon.

HAMS AND SIDES.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.
Feb 22-166-tf

VERY OLD SCUPPERNONG WINE.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 6-153-tf

FOR SALE.

ANOTHER lot of those delightful CIGARS, "La Bouquet," "Tres Reinas" and "Legatimedad."
W. H. JONES & CO.
Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.
Feb 22-166-tf

1868. Hardware Trade. 1868.

ON HAND.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Silver Plated Forks and Spoons, Silver Plated Castors, Sweeds and Refined Iron, Cast and Blister Steel, Garden Tools

ALSO

Cut and Finishing Nails, Cooking Stoves, furnished complete, Hollow Ware, Sad Irons, Shoe Lasts and Pegs.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Feb. 27—tf With Hart & Lewis.

SUPERIOR OLD APPLE AND PEACH BRANDY.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb. 26—tf Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.

N. C. IRISH POTATOES.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb. 21—tf Auc. & Com. Merchants

LADIES' AND GENT'S SHOES, made in Sa'em Come and see them! Cheap and well made—best material.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb. 25—tf Auc. & Com Merchants.

CROCKERY AND CHINA WARE,

20 Crates well assorted Cups and Saucers, Plates, Dishes, Bowls Pitchers, &c. China, Tea and Dinner Sets.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb. 26—tf Auc. & Com. Merchants.

Cheese. Cheese.

I AM TO-DAY RECEIVING a consignment of Cheese, which I will sell cheap for cash.
DOUGLAS BELL.
Feb 26—tf

Oats! Oats! Oats!

ONE Hundred Bushels prime Oats, for sale by
DOUGLAS BELL.
Feb 8-153-tf

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FINE WHITE MEAL, CORN, FLOUR AND RYE.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb. 25—tf Auc. & Com. Merchants.

In Store and for sale low.

100 Choice Maryland Hams
At TONNOFF'SKI'S.
Feb 3-159-tf

Choice Maryland Hams!

SOMETHING NICE—to-day receiving by
DOUGLAS BELL.
Jan 28-162-tf

FARINA, FOX, EGG, MUSHROOM, SUGAR and Soda Crackers.
At TONNOFF'SKI'S.
Feb 3-159-tf

The Bankrupt Act.

We have been requested to publish the Bankrupt Law. This is impossible. It makes a respectable volume. In order, however, that our readers may understand it, and may therefore not be liable to be imposed upon by parties, who are indifferent to the interests of others, we have taken some pains to compile from several sources the following general principles of the Act, for the benefit of all who contemplate seeking its benefits. But first of all, we advise our friends not to determine hastily what they will do, until they have had the counsel of a respectable and intelligent Attorney, upon whom they can rely.

1. The manifest design of the Bankrupt Law is to benefit *honest*, but *unfortunate*, debtors, whose just liabilities are greater than they can pay.

2. To become a voluntary bankrupt under this Act, the debtor must owe at least $300, which, of course, he is not able to pay in full.

3. Petitioners under the Bankrupt Act are required to render a schedule of *all* their debts and liabilities, *of every kind and description whatever*, and also an inventory of all their estate, both real and personal, including all property and effects of which they are possessed, or in which they may have an interest, (though not in possession) in conformity with certain "Forms" prescribed in the "General Orders" of the Supreme Court of the United States. These schedules, verified by the oath of the petitioner before a District Court Judge, Register in Bankruptcy, or U. S. Commissioner, must accompany the petition, and, when filed, is the commencement of proceedings in Bankruptcy. If it should be found out, pending the proceedings at any time before the bankrupt is discharged, that he has, by any shift or subterfuge, made a false or partial schedule, this would be evidence of fraud and would defeat his discharge.

4. When the petition is by a firm or copartnership, a full set of schedules of the respective estates of the members of the firm should also be added.

5. When the petition is filed, the case is immediately referred to a Register, who examines the petition and schedules annexed thereto, and if they are correct in form, makes a certificate to that effect, to be filed with the Clerk, then adjudges the debtor a Bankrupt and issues a warrant to the messenger to summon all the creditors named in the petitioner's schedules to meet at the Register's office, at a certain time and place, to prove their claims and elect one or more Assignees to take charge of the Bankrupt's estate.

6. A creditor can, however, prove his claim at any time previous to the last dividend, which will generally be six months subsequent to the adjudication of Bankruptcy.

7. No creditor has any standing in a Bankrupt Court until he proves his claim.

8. Creditors have no right to compel the Bankrupt to answer questions concerning the disposal of property by him acquired subsequent to filing a petition in Bankruptcy. "In other words, the date of the filing of the petition by or against a debtor, is the date at which, if adjudication of bankruptcy follows, the old order of things passes away and a new leaf is turned over." On this point decisions have been variant. The safe rule appears to be, that the applicant in Bankruptcy has a perfect right to claim whatever he has made after his application, by his personal exertions, but any profits he may have made, from investment or credit, may be liable to the claim of the receiver up to almost the period of his discharge.

9. The Bankrupt can apply to the Court at any time after the expiration of six months, and within one year from the adjudication, for the discharge in bankruptcy, and in case no assets come into the hands of the assignee, or no debts be proved against his estate, at any time after the expiration of sixty days.

10. As soon as an Assignee is elected or appointed, the Judge or Register will convey to him, by deed of assignment, all the bankrupt's property except what is exempted, viz: "Household and kitchen furniture and other necessaries not exceeding in value ($500) five hundred dollars; also his wearing apparel and that of his wife and children, and such other property not included in the foregoing as is exempt from levy and sale upon execution or other process by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt resides, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by State exemption laws in force in 1864." A safe Counsellor suggests, under this head, that the common impression that persons may become bankrupts and yet be allowed to retain their houses and lands, or other property of considerable value, is a great mistake. Under the Act, no honest Bankrupt in this State can have allotted to him, free from the operation of the Act, exceeding $700 besides the wearing apparel of himself and family. Bankrupts in this State are not entitled to homesteads under this Act.

11. It is the duty of the assignee, within twenty days after the assignment to him is made, to allot to the bankrupt such articles as are exempted, and file an inventory of the same with the value of each article so allotted, and creditors may make objections to the report of the Assignee at any time within twenty days after it is filed.

12. As to costs in bankruptcy proceedings, section 48 of the Bankrupt Act provides that the petitioner, before a warrant issues, shall deposit fifty dollars with the Register, or with the Clerk, to be delivered to the Register as a security for his fees. General order XXIX provides that the fees of the Register, Marshal and Clerk shall be prepaid or secured before they can be compelled to act. It is also provided by General order XXX, that where the debtor has no means, and can prove the fact to the satisfaction of the Court, upon application, an order will be made requiring all the costs in the case to be paid out of the fifty dollars deposited with the Register. If, however, there are assets, but not enough to pay the Messenger after deducting the Bankrupt's exempted property, so that nothing comes into the hands of the Assignee, the fees will have to be paid by the Bankrupt; but if the Assignee receives assets, the fees of the Messenger will be paid by him before any dividend is made among creditors

13 Some suppose that the Register is entitled to $50 fee. The fees of the Register, Messenger, Clerk, and costs of publication of notices in Bankruptcy, are fixed by law, and if they demand higher fees, they are liable, as in other cases of malfeasance in office. In ordinary cases of Bankruptcy, the fees may amount to $100. In some cases more, in some less—the costs depending on the amount of labor and litigation involved in each case.

14. Differences of opinion among Attorneys have existed in this State, as to the limit which the Act makes as to the time to make application in Bankruptcy. Some have supposed that no debtor will be permitted to apply for Bankruptcy after some early day in March, unless he be able to pay fifty per cent of his debts. We are glad that this is not the case. The law did not go into operation for the purposes for which it was enacted until June 1st, 1867. It gives twelve months from that time, to all honest debtors, whatever may be the extent of their indebtedness which they cannot pay, in which to present their applications. After the 1st of June next, every debtor must be able to pay fifty per cent of his indebtedness, in order to a successful application in bankruptcy, unless he first obtain the consent of a majority of his creditors.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS

FREEM, NEAL & Co.,
J. R. NEAL, GEO. R. FREEM, JNO. WM. TH.
COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, Va.

SPECIAL AND ENTIRE ATTENTION to sales of Cotton and all other kinds of produce and prompt returns made.

Our long experience in business gives us superior advantages in making sales at the highest market prices.

Cotton forwarded to Liverpool free of commissions.

Liberal advances made on produce in hand.

TRAVELLING AGENTS: Maj. Jas. M. Mayo, of Edgecombe, and Mr. Jas. B. Hancock, of Wilson, who will be pleased to furnish any information or facility to those shipping to us.

REVENUE TAXES on Cotton can be paid here in all cases when preferred by shippers, according to recent regulations.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 4—

BOOK STORES.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH.
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
Book Sellers and Stationers,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
SCHOOL BOOKS,
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.
MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA;
BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING
PAPER; PRINTERS
SUPPLIES;
SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES;
ALBUMS;
PERFUMERY,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.

Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.

Our business will be conducted on the cash system and every article sold at the very lowest prices.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.
Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

Turner's N. C. Almanac for 1868.

WE SHALL PUBLISH, in a few days, the SECOND EDITION of the above Almanac.

We have reduced the price to 25 per hundred, or $50 per thousand.

Send your orders to
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
Booksellers and Stationers.
Raleigh, Oct. 24—67-tf

Magazines and Illustrated Newspapers.

RECEIVED WEEKLY, and for sale at the lowest prices, the popular Magazines and Illustrated newspapers of the day.
JAS. H. ENNISS,
Nov. 15—86-tf Bookseller.

CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPES.
For sale by
J. H. ENNISS,
Oct. 17—61-tf N. C. Book Store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

SEWING MACHINES!

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY

MACHINES!

CAN BE HAD AT

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES

By Calling upon the Agency in Raleigh,

OVER THE MESSRS. TUCKER & CO'S STORE.

THE superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, for either *family use or manufacturing purposes*, are so well established, and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary.

The machine in question is simple, compact, durable and beautiful. It is quiet, light-running and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single machine,—using either silk, twist, linen or cotton thread, and sewing with equal facility the VERY FINEST and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner.

W. H. CROW & SONS,
Jan 27-163-1m Agents.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

PRACTICES in the State and Federal Courts and in the Court of Bankruptcy for the 3d Congressional District.

Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to his care. Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.
July 22-294-tf

20 BOXES FACTORY CHEESE, EXPECted daily At
TONNOFF'SKI'S.
Feb 3-159-tf

LARD! LARD!

Family Refined Lard, in 25 lb buckets.
" " " " 10 " "
" " " " 100 " kegs.

For sale by
DOUGLAS BELL.
Dec. 17—112-tf

Notice to Consignors.

PARTIES, SHIPPING us articles for sale, will please mark their initials or some letter or character on each package, and advise us, by mail, without delay, of the shipments and the marks.

This will greatly facilitate operations. We are now in receipt of goods, without knowing from whom or whence they came.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 25—tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Best Blood Purifier in the WORLD.

DR. LAWRENCE'S
CELEBRATED
ROSADALIS,
FOR THE CURE OF
SCROFULA, IN ALL ITS FORMS,
SUCH AS

CONSUMPTION IN ITS EARLY STAGES, ENLARGEMENT AND ULCERATION OF THE GLANDS, JOINTS, BONES, LIVER, KIDNEYS, &c.; RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS, SORE EYES, OLD SORES, DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, GENERAL BAD HEALTH,

AND ALL OTHER DISEASES CAUSED
By an Impure State of the Blood.

The following, *among many hundreds* of our best citizens, testify to its *wonderful efficacy.*

Home Certificates from Physicians.

We know Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis to be a safe and RELIABLE Alterative, &c., and take pleasure in recommending it to the profession and the public.

A. D. MOORE, M. D.,
L. A. SMITH, M. D.,
J. H. WINSTEAD, M. D.
R. G. BARHAM, M. D.,
W. A. DUGGAN, M. D.,
E. BARNES, M. D.,
R. W. KING, M. D.,
S. WOODARD, M. D.
W. T. BREWER, M. D.

January 7th, 1868.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of respectability and standing in this community.

T. C. DAVIS, Mayor of Wilson, N. C.

☞ The ROSADALIS thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

☞ IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS, never producing the slightest injury.

☞ It is not a Secret Quack Remedy. The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle, and it is used and endorsed by the Leading Physicians everywhere it is known.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D., CHEMIST,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
(Late of Wilson, North Carolina.)

PRICE, $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

☞ Sold WHOLESALE by all the principal WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, in all the large cities of the United States and British America, and retail by Druggists everywhere.

All letters of inquiry, &c., promptly answered. Address

DR. J. J. Lawrence,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
29 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.
Jan 31-'68-1y

WESTBROOK & CO.

PROPRIETORS OF THE
WESTBROOK NURSERIES,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand, during the planting season, a splendid lot of

CHOICE FRIUT TREES AND GRAPE VINES

which they offer very low, for cash, or good produce.

NURSERY STORE, on Washington Street, where patrons will receive prompt attention, until the 1st of April.

Send stamp for Catalogue, and Wholesale Price List of Grape Vines.

Address,
WESTBROOK & CO.,
Box 66, Greensboro, N. C.
Jan 27-163-3m

GEO. L. TONNOFFSKI,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

No. 31, FAYETTEVILLE ST.,
(NEAR TUCKER HALL,)

KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected Stock of choice

Groceries, Confections, Fine Wines, Ales, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made.
Liberal advances given. Commissions light.
Jan 29-148-tf

Will be Sold Without Reserve!

AT

M. ROSENBAUM'S,

HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

One of the finest now in the State, consisting, in part, of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS, FURS, CLOAKS, WOOLEN GOODS, LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S HOSE, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

ALSO,

200 OVERCOATS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

75 FINE BLACK DRESS COATS.

150 ASSORTED BEAVER, TRICOT, AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS SUITS.

300 PAIRS ASSORTED PANTS.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

GENT'S AND BOYS HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description.

Traveling Bags, Valises and Trunks.

All of the above to be sold regardless of cost at

M. ROSENBAUM'S,
No. 16 Fayetteville St.
Jan 14-153-tf

GEO. SLOMAN, WITH M. ROSENBAUM, pays the highest price for FURS OF ALL KINDS.
Jan 14-153-tf

Whiskey! Whiskey!

20 BBLS., Pure Rye Whiskey, Full proof, very cheap.

ALSO,

An excellent assortment of Wines and other Liquors—and a fresh supply of Cockade CITY ALE.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 13-159-tf

PHŒNIX MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

EDSON FESSENDEN, President. | JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary.

IN PRESENTING THE CLAIMS OF THE PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, to the people of North Carolina, the Agent invites their attention to the following statements:—

1. It is a Mutual Company, the profits being divided among the insured.
2. Its insured are allowed to travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.
3. Its dividends have averaged 50 per cent yearly, and are payable on the amount of premium paid by the insured.
4. Its policies are all NON-FORFEITING.
5. Its losses have been met by the annual interest received alone,—and a surplus of interest left over to swell the general fund belonging to the insured.
6. It has paid over $500,000 of losses, and NEVER CONTESTED A CLAIM.
7. Its rates of assurance are as cheap as any Company doing a SAFE business.
8. IT WILL NOT INSURE AN UNSOUND LIFE.
9. One half the premium will be received in the note of the insured—which note, in case of death, is NEVER deducted from the face of the policy.
10. IT HAS NO CONNECTION WITH FIRE INSURANCE.

Relative character of the Companies operating in North Carolina, as to their Assets and Liabilities, taken from the New York Insurance Report for the year 1867, which is the last report—showing how much of Assets each Company has to meet each dollar of Liability:

PHŒNIX MUTUAL	$1 74
ÆTNA	1 31
BROOKLYN	1 13
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL	1 05
EQUITABLE	1 24
MANHATTAN	1 43

The PHŒNIX MUTUAL offers peculiar inducements to citizens of the Southern States—its regulations with regard to residence and travel being almost unrestricted.

These statements are made from impartial reports in the hands of the Agents of the Company.

Principal Office, HARTFORD, CONN.

For further information, apply to the Traveling Agents, or to

WILLIAM H. BAGLEY,
General Agent for North Carolina,
Jan. 1—124-3m Raleigh, N. C.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS. LIFE AND ENDOWMENT.

DIVIDENDS PAID ANNUALLY IN CASH.

ABSOLUTELY NO RESTRICTION UPON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE

ALL POLICIES POSITIVELY NON-FORFEITABLE.

☞ Part of the premium loaned, and *no loan or premium note is a lien or claim* on the policy in case of death after the second year. ☜

THIS COMPANY OFFERS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES TO THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE. IT IS the most

LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Its rates being lower than those of other Companies.

Office, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

WM. M. COLE, Secretary. CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Pres.

Information gladly furnished in detail, by

A. W. LAWRENCE,
General Agent for the State of North Carolina.
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 23—116-3m

DRY GOODS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

Goods as LOW as they can be found in this latitude,

AT

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S,

No. 21 Fayetteville St.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The Senior of this firm has been selling Goods for the last twenty years, in this market and can say to our friends that, considering all things, he never had a

BETTER, NICER OR CHEAPER

STOCK OF GOODS

To offer them than they are now opening at their Store, No. 21 Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.
October 4, 1867—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN T. DEWEESE,
Attorney at Law and Register in Bankruptcy,

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS except the Bankrupt Court.

Office in the *Standard* building.
Raleigh, Dec. 20—115-3m

THE MOST IMPORTANT

Agricultural Improvement of the Age!

THE WILLIAMS UTILITY PLOW.

PATENTED AUGUST 1867.

AS A CULTIVATOR OF ALL YOUNG CROPS, it is unsurpassed, unequalled. By its use, Hoeing is dispensed with. It possesses all the advantages of FOUR different styles of Plows, at a saving of more than one half the cost.

State and county rights of this Plow may be obtained of

W. B. WILLIAMS,
Raleigh, Jan 29-148-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. G. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
RALEIGH, N. C.

Practices in Federal Courts, all the State Courts and Courts of Bankruptcy.

Is prepared to collect claims in any portion of this State.

Refers to the Bank Officers and principal business men of this State.
Jan. 10—139-3m

DANIEL G. FOWLE. RICHARD C. BADGER.
FOWLE & BADGER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will practice in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, the United States Circuit Court, the Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham Counties, and in the Courts of Bankruptcy.
Dec. 19—113-3m

WALTER CLARK,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HALIFAX, N. C.

Practices in the Courts of Halifax and adjoining Counties. Also in the Federal Courts and Courts of Bankruptcy.
Jan 29-148-6m

YOUNG'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
NEAR THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Board per Day $2.00.

Liberal deductions made on board by the week or month.

Rooms large, comfortable and well furnished. Fare good.
Jan 13-132-tf

Proceedings and Debates

OF THE CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA, called to amend the Constitution of the State, which assembled at Raleigh, June 4th 1865.

We have a few copies of these books, which we will sell at $2 each.
BRANSON & JONES.
Feb 15-161-tf

Snuff, Snuff.

A LARGE supply, in large and small bladders. Also, in pape e and bottles, at manufacturer's prices.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 13-159-tf

Crackers, Crackers.

FRESH Crackers to-day receiving by
DOUGLAS BELL.
Feb 21-165-tf

RAILROADS.

TO SHIPPERS,

NORTH CAROLINA

ALL STATE

RAILWAY LINES, (THAT EVER WAS!)

THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD, THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND BEST LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH, TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD, ON

LINE: SHIPPERS ORDINARILY

SAY VIA. R. & G. R. R!

WE inaugurated and are the *Great through Inland Air Line Route* to all the Northern Markets, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of Shippers, North and South, for the last ten years, as the ten Thousand shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We paid the State near Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her Interest in this Road—thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come $40,000 per year; and we unhesitatingly declare that we can and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other Line.

NOTICE!

The Great Inland Air Line Freight

ROUTE,

Via THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,

is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are requested so to direct your Freights, or they will be taken by another Route!

To Insure your Freight being carried over this *Great* Inland Air Line safely, direct your consignees to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point Va., *via Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road*, and to ship as follows:

FROM BOSTON:
Merchants' & Miner's Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Sampson, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK:
Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Point, Pier 37, North River, Foot Beach St., Office 187, Greenwich St. Cor. Dey; S. L. McCready, President.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:
(Via Annamessic,) Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or Clyde's Line of Steamers, 14 N. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.

FROM BALTIMORE:
Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, L. B. Parks, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Boat Co., 90 Light street Wharf.
C. B. ALLEN,
Freight Ag't
Aug 6-305-tf Raleigh N. C

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 14th, 1867.

On and after October 15th, 1867, Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad as follows:

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	10 10 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	3.17 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon	10.35 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	3 50 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh	7.00 A. M.
" " arrives at Raleigh	5.00 P. M.

The Mail Trains make THROUGH connections with all points North.

A. B. ANDREWS,
Oct. 15—59-tf Supt. of Trans.
☞ Register and Standard copy tf.

HARDWARE &C.

BRIGGS & DODD,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IRON, STEEL,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
CARRIAGE MATERIAL,
PAINTS, VARNISHES,
COLORS, OILS,
GLUE AND GLASS.

ALSO

Agents for the sale of
Burr and Esopus Mill Stones,
Bolting Cloth,
India Rubber and Leather Belting,
Circular Saws, Iron Verandahs,
Fences, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Work.

☞ *Two doors below Southern Express Office.*
Nov. 7—79-tf

OILS, LEAD, &c., &c.

NOW IN STORE A FINE STOCK OF LINseed, Cotton-Seed, Kerosene, Lubricating and Train Oils, of the best quality.

ALSO WHITE LEAD,

Colors of all kinds and Varnishes.

A general assortment of HARDWARE.
BRIGGS & DODD.
Jan 22-139-tf

TRADE FOR 1868.

No. 44 Fayetteville Street.

WE HAVE, ON HAND, A COMMANDING stock of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
TIN WARE, LAMPS,
CHIMNEYS AND WICKS,
BEST KEROSENE OIL,
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,

Which will be sold low for cash.

Just to hand,—Sun and Comet Burners and Chimneys.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Jan. 4—tf With Hart & Lewis.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

JUST RECEIVED A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Downs & Co's. celebrated

Deep-Well, Cistern, Force and Lift PUMPS,

Which we offer on reasonable terms.
BRIGGS & DODD.
Jan 22-139-tf

GARDEN TOOLS!

At 44 Fayetteville Street.

Garden Rakes; Potatoe Diggers,
Garden Hoes, Grubbing Hoes,
Garden Trowels; Spades & Shovels,
Hedge Shears; Stable Forks.
J. BROWN
With Hart & Lewis.
Jan 20-149-tf

HENRY GWYNN, of Baltimore. | R. B. COTTEN, Late of N. C. | WALTER GWYNN, Jr., Late of S. Carolina.

GWYNN, COTTEN & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
105 *West Lombard Street*,
BALTIMORE.

☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments. Orders for GENERAL MERCHANDISE solicited. Refer to Gen. Walter Gwynn and Hon. Thos. Ruffin, N. C.
sept. 20—48-sod3mfw3m

ALE! ALE!!—10 KEGS "COCKADE CITY," received this morning. A supply always on hand.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Jan 22-139-tf

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

Three months	$ 2 00
Six months	4 00
One year	8 00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	5 00
" " six months	2 50
Weekly Sentinel, one year	2 00
" " six months	1 00

THE SENTINEL.

WM. R. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1868

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

ON BEING CALLED TO PRESIDE OVER THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA, FEB. 5TH, 1868.

Mr. Graham thanked the Convention for the honor conferred in electing him to preside over its proceedings. While the call for its assemblage had his hearty concurrence, and he was more than gratified at the response which had been made, in this inclement season, amid the general pecuniary distress and dejection which pervade the land, by the appearance here of so numerous a body of our best citizens,—so fair a representation of the character, intelligence, moral worth, and of what little of property remains to the people of the State; and while he had expected to bear his part, as best he might, in their deliberations and mutual counsels, he was taken quite by surprise in the distinguished position assigned him, and was unprepared to make his acknowledgments in befitting terms.

No ordinary occasion,—nothing but a firm conviction that the vital principles of free government, and the well being of society, for ages to come, in the country of our birth, were seriously endangered,—could have brought together this assembly, in the face of so many discouraging circumstances. And he took this occasion to declare, for himself, and he doubted not that he spoke the sentiments of every member of the Convention, that so far as military authority had been extended over us, he had no desire to contravene, or treat it with disrespect; and of the Congress now sitting, or its immediate predecessor, while he might assume the privilege to criticise its action, with the freedom due to truth and the principles of republican liberty, he trusted he should do so with candor, and the respectfulness accorded to a great department of the Government. But, said Mr. G., elections are about to take place, to ascertain the sense of the people, and great questions of constitutional right and political expediency are to be submitted for their decision. It is not only usual, but pertains to the very nature of elections, that there shall be the utmost freedom of discussion and inquiry into all the issues involved, and that the voter shall be free to cast his suffrage according to his best judgment of the public interest, without apprehension of injurious consequences to himself for the act, whether it be given on the one side or the other. In the ancient charter of our Bill of Rights, which, next to the Decalogue, and the maxims and parables of the New Testament, contains the principles most necessary to be known among men, it was declared "that elections ought to be free," and "that it is the right of the people to assemble together to consult for the common good," to the end, of course, that they may compare opinions, be convinced of their interests and duties, and strengthen each other by mutual counsels and co-operation. Such has been the American theory of Government, and I trust ever will be. Under the broad Ægis of these principles is this Convention here, at the seat of government of the State, openly, and in the face of day, to make known its opinions as to the welfare of the community, and to endeavor to advance them by such means as are consistent with existing authority, and no other. And here I cannot but express my regret that secret associations, under names attractive to the ignorant and the curious, such as "Loyal Leagues," etc., are said to be organized very extensively, who meet with closed doors, or in nightly and secret sessions, and by oaths and mysteries seek to engender hatred among the black race against the native whites, and bind the former together as a party, to alarm the timid, encourage hopes of confiscation, and a division of spoils among the vicious and idle, and thus to control the decisions of the ballot-box. To counteract these evil influences; to adjourn the great cause of the country from these prejudiced and hidden tribunals to the open forum of the hustings; to assure the old constituency of white electors, that, under the acts of Congress, they are still "masters of their fates," and have the power of decision over the present issues in their own hands, if they but will to exercise it; and to give organization to patriotic efforts, for these ends, such a conference as the present had become a necessity. It was necessary, likewise, to disabuse the public mind at the North, in Congress and among their constituents, of an impression studiously inculcated and cherished, that there yet exists, among the native white people of the State, a feeling of aversion to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and a disposition to persecute and maltreat the enfranchised blacks; to convince them that our present struggle is not the offspring of resentment or contumacy, but only for the preservation of our rights as American citizens, and the defence of civilization, if not the very existence of civilized society; and to warn them against the misrepresentations of interested reporters, and the tale bearers and informers, who, after the close of unsuccessful revolution, though fiery zealots in the lost cause while it seemed to prosper, became still more fiery zealots in that which has won, and are ready to point out whole hecatombs for sacrifice, provided they themselves escape the daub of conscious guilt.

It is, I think, not difficult to demonstrate, as I shall endeavor to do presently, that the question most immediately in issue, is not whether there is a hearty obedience to all the requirements of the Constitution on the part of the people of the Southern States, but whether the Constitution shall be set at naught, by taking from each of these States the power to regulate its internal government and police, and especially to prescribe the qualifications for the exercise of suffrage among its own inhabitants, as was always conceded to be its privilege heretofore; and prescribing, by act of Congress, new qualifications, by which some 30,000 white men, who have enjoyed this right, shall in future be deprived of it, and 70,000 blacks, nearly all just emancipated from slavery, shall be at once invested with this privilege of electors of the State. I speak of this change as *directed* by act of Congress for after the Congress has already caused this basis to be adopted in the election of a Convention, not called in pursuance of the Constitution or any law of the State, or by the sanction of the old and legitimate electors, but by its own enactment merely, and threatens permanent exclusion from the benefits of the Constitution of the United States, as the alternative of the rejection of its work, the act is, in effect, a mandate for its adoption.

Gentlemen, our country has recently passed through a most bloody and desolating civil war. The struggle was one of the most gigantic in human history. It is natural that the billows of passion and prejudice should continue to roll for a season, after the storm which set them in agitation has subsided. But have we not, can we not have peace in this land of the Gospel of peace, at the end of three years after an honest surrender of all the armies in resistance to the government, and a perfect restoration of, and profound submission to, the authority of the United States, as fully and completely as before the commencement of hostilities? Are the lessons of history to be lost upon us? Are the statesmen who now rule our counsels yet to learn, that "to conquer in a civil war, is not to triumph!" that the enemy overcome is their fellow-citizens; and although it may or may not be politic to select and punish individuals for the sake of example, (modern nations deeming it the wiser policy not to punish,) yet, after the slaughter of his children, the desolation of his fields, the conflagration of his houses, and all the untold chastisements of war, to exact of him degrading submission, to crush his hope and destroy his institutions, will tend but to tarnish the fame, and weaken the arm, of the conqueror? It is a pleasing incident in the annals of England at the restoration of Charles the 2d, an era not unlike that of the re-establishment of the authority of the United States over the Southern country in 1865, to hear the Parliament first assembled claiming to themselves the title of "the healing Parliament," and the Chancellor Clarendon declaring, in the name of his sovereign, "the king is a suitor to you, gentlemen: he is a hearty suitor: that you will join with him in restoring the whole nation to its primitive temper and integrity; to its old good manner, its old good humor, and its old nature." And the historian relates that Clarendon never failed, while he possessed any influence, to use it to purposes the most noble, by recalling his sovereign's mind, whenever a fair opportunity offered, to those great principles and free maxims of the English Constitution, which, as the Chancellor's good sense and bitter experience had taught him, were not only the safe guard of the liberty of the subject, but the best security of the crown. Oh, for a temperament so catholic and patriotic, a wisdom so profound and just, as that of Clarendon, in the troublous times which succeed our civil war!

There was no want of food for bitter memories and revengeful feelings in the scenes through which England had just passed, when he spoke those healing words of noble charity. A King, to whom he was allied by the intermarriage of their children, had been deposed and beheaded, monarchy and aristocracy had been abolished, a Protector, whom he regarded as a usurper, had seized the reins of government, and swayed the destinies of England, and had subdued the whole realm in a fierce internecine war; the sovereign in whose name Clarendon spoke, the lawful successor to the crown, was the son of the murdered king, and had been himself a fugitive and an exile, with narrow escapes from captivity and death from his rebellious subjects, for twelve long years; yet, the earnest desire of the new sovereign and his minister was for conciliation and harmony. Their policy was, in part, successful. Some thirteen,—I think this was the number—of those implicated in the late king's death were executed—others fled, others lost their estates. But the passions of men were too implacable, the occasion was too tempting to spies, delators, and informers, with professions of superabounding loyalty on their lips, the spirit of faction was too fierce, to allow this wise, liberal, and humane policy long to prevail. A remorseless system of persecutions was soon inaugurated, not through military commissions and standing armies, but by pretended and corrupted courts and juries, (no pretence was set up for departing from this ordinary machinery of justice, and going outside of the Constitution upon any alleged laws of war and conquest,) by which the noblest spirits of England, in disregard of law, and by the perjury of accusers, were brought to the gibbet or scaffold. These persecutions, with their attendant cruelties, which produced, (and, perhaps, were intended to produce,) fresh and real offences, with varying objects and pretexts, were persisted in, until the national mind became disgusted, and it recoiled in a new revolution, by which the Constitution was restored and righted up, and placed anew upon its feet on the firm foundation of the Bill of Rights of 1688. And the philosophic commentator on history, from whom I have already quoted, in allusion to this and other civil wars, whether on account of religion or government, in each of which there is a like tendency to intolerance and bigotry, remarks, that "of all spectacles, the most alarming to a reflecting mind is the feebleness of reason to oppose religious or even *political enthusiasm*. It is not only the vulgar, but it is men of education, the most liberal, of talents, the most brilliant, who are almost equally exposed to these fatal eclipses of the understanding." And he adds, that the only protection against these fatal consequences consists in two wholesome precepts: "in religion, never to lose sight of morality; and in *political speculation, never to depart from the great leading forms and maxims of the Constitution.* These humble principles, so obvious and so safe, are soon despised by men of ardent temperament; and it is the first symptom of religious or political enthusiasm to deny or disregard them."

It is my sincere conviction, gentlemen, that the serious, if not fatal, disease with which our country is now afflicted, which stays its recovery from the gaping wounds of war, and threatens the utter depletion and destruction of the section in which our lot is cast, springs from the *political enthusiasm*, the intolerance of party, of which individuals may not be conscious or not able to resist it, which pervades the action of Congress and even jaundices its eye when it looks towards this "land of the sun," and that the only cure which can have the least effect, either in benefit to the Government or relief to ourselves, is that of which history demonstrates the efficiency in free and republican governments in past ages,—a full and cordial restoration of rights to all the States as members of the Union, and to their people as citizens according to the Constitution: And that the whole scheme of *reconstruction*, in looking first to a denial of representation, which puts its authors to their wits end to make excuses for it, with out being able to find any that are satisfactory to an unprejudiced observer; then to an attainder, a "mild one," it is true, if an thority could be found for any, by disfranchisement from office and the exercise of the elective franchise of all men who, having formerly held Federal or State offices, took part against the Government, no matter under what circumstances of choice or necessity, although they are now, in sincerity and truth, its friends; of test oaths, by which no man, who in any way voluntarily gave aid to the war on the Southern side, shall be admitted to a seat in Congress or to hold any Federal office, however honestly and truly he now supports the Government; and making him the accuser and witness against himself, a powerful temptation to perjury on the part of the weak and the wicked, and a stumbling block in the way of the manly and conscientious; of looking first to a representation from a class in which it will be difficult to find men of any fitness, unless they are imported from abroad; and which may include negroes; then to a pardoning process by Congress which may let in such as have propitiated its favor, not by maintaining the Government during the war, but by a profession of devotion to its policy since; and then, perhaps, at some remote day, though grudgingly and reluctantly, to have a general amnesty,—is a grossly mistaken and fatal, as well as unconstitutional policy. It is a kind of annealing process, full of distrust, suspicion and provocation, very properly applied to brittle glass, but wholly unsuited to make a tenacious, tough and lasting political union. Our fathers of the Revolution proclaimed of our British ancestors, that, like the rest of mankind, they were *enemies in war, in peace friends.* It will require a more convincing logic than any of our statesmen are yet masters of, to prove that this maxim is not true as between the late belligerents in the American States. If the people of North Carolina are at peace with those of Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, I take it that they are friends, and, if friends, then equals and fellow-citizens, entitled to the same rights as to representation in Congress, the regulation of the qualifications of voters among their own people, and in all other respects known to the Constitution. I do not deny, on the contrary I freely admit, that it is the right of the Government, acting through its proper law officers, aided by the Executive Department, in a case demanding it, to arrest and carry before the Courts for trial, any citizen, or any number of them, who, on legal testimony, are charged with offending against the United States in the late war, as at any other time. Whether the party thus accused can be convicted of treason in making and levying that war against the United States, having acted in so doing under an organized Government exercising the power of life and death over all within its limits, I have not leisure or inclination to discuss. It is a question for the Judiciary which I have no purpose to anticipate. But, granting the amenability in the greatest extant, it is an amenability to the Courts of justice, with all their safeguards for an impartial trial. In the Constitution of the United States, as in all other wise frames of government, the subject of punitory justice, or punishment for crime, has not been overlooked. Treason, the greatest of crimes, is in that instrument found in the article establishing the Judicial department, with a definition of the offence and the *quantum* of evidence necessary for conviction, as well for the safety of the Government as for the protection of the citizen against the cruel and malignant persecutions on charges of this crime which disgrace the annals of English justice. Said Chief Justice Marshall, in a Judicial opinion: "As there is no crime which can more excite and agitate the passions of men than treason, no charge demands more from the tribunal before which it is made a deliberate and temperate inquiry. Whether this inquiry be directed to the fact or the law, none can be more solemn, none more important to the citizen or to the Government; none can more affect the safety of both. To prevent the possibility of those calamities which result from the extension of treason to offences of minor importance, that great fundamental law, which defines and limits the various departments of our government, has given a rule on the subject, both to the *Legislature* and the Courts of America, which neither can be permitted to transcend." And the sixth article of the amendments to the Constitution provides for jury trial in this great crime, as well as other capital offences. And here permit me to relate an incident of some interest in the history of the Federal Constitution. I am the son of a man, who was a member of both the Conventions called by North Carolina to deliberate on the adoption of that instrument. I have the copies of their journals, which fell to his lot as a member, which he gave me, after I was grown and had learned something of our government, and the history of the country. Perceiving that he had voted against the adoption of the Constitution in the first Convention, in opposition to the admirable argumentation of Iredell, and the commanding eloquence of Davie, whom he had followed in the field, and in favor of it, in the second, I inquired why it was that this change took place. The reply was, "We considered it as proposing a great revolution, by which the State was to surrender immense powers, without adequate securities. But after the Constitution had been adopted by the other States, and the government had gone into operation and Mr. Madison had proposed the amendments appended to it, and it had become certain that these would be adopted, our objections were removed, and we voted for its ratification." It is in these amendments that you find the safe-guards of religious freedom, of the liberty of speech and of the press, and other great and sacred principles, nearly all of which are contained in the North Carolina Bill of Rights, including trial by jury. Even accused traitors, then, are entitled to have nothing imputed to them but the acts of treason denounced in the Constitution, and to be acquitted unless there be two credible witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court; and to be tried by a jury in the district where the crime shall have been committed. And they are subject to no punishment except upon the sentence of a Court after such a trial. There is no authority, but an inhibition in the Constitution against it, for placing them under distraint, duress or baileting of any kind, by way of atonement for an alleged treason, or to prevent its repetition except upon judicial warrant and adjudication. And there is no power in the Legislature to add to the crime, nor to interfere in the trial, nor to inflict punishment either by its own officers, or by the agency of the military, as an alternative for not surrendering up their rights as citizens, or such as pertain to their States. And we claim, not arrogantly and defiantly, but with a consciousness of right which nothing but a judicial determination can overturn, we claim the protection and benefit of the Constitution so cautiously and intelligently adopted, and as expounded by the great Judge to whom reference has been already made, whose example of judicial bravery, integrity and impartiality is only equalled by his thorough grasp and luminous exposition of all questions of American and public law which were brought into judgment during his presidency of thirty-five years, in the highest court of the country, against those acts of legislation, on the part of Congress, called *Reconstruction* Acts; by which the legislative department of the government has assumed the judical power to try, and place in a state of condemnation, not only individuals by classes, but States as communities, including men, women and children, with all their diversified interests, and to compel them to do penance, by way of expiation, until they shall surrender up their recognized power of regulating the right of suffrage, and shall admit negroes to the enjoyment of this right, with such exclusions of white men, attainted by the same acts as shall establish negro domination over the State. When we ask what was the imputed offence, and are answered Treason; we continue the inquiry, as to the condemned individuals, in what court was the guilt ascertained and sentence pronounced? Was there a trial by jury and in the district where the crime was committed? Were there two witnesses to the same overt act against each convict, or a confession by him in open court? And as to the State, is there any law in the Constitution or elsewhere, by which a State can commit a crime for which it is amenable as a State? Is she not as incapable of doing a wrong as a King; and for the same reason, that there is no tribunal before which she is responsible; her citizens, as individuals only, being responsible for anything they may have done? It will not do to answer these questions by epithets and denunciations, and a recital of the statistics of the war, the number of men slain and wounded, the amount of treasure expended, and the like appeals to the passions, as is usually done. This is but ordering the drums to beat, to drown the voice of remonstrance, the resort of Richard the 3rd, when met and charged, by the mother of the strangled princes, with the procurement of their death. War is at best a dreadful trade. The most brilliant victory is but successful carnage. But "the big wars that make ambition virtue" rise above the malice and revenge of private feuds. Ours was an American war. We have read of the fierceness of the struggle, "when Greek meets Greek," but never was the sublimity of valor, prowess and manhood so illustrated as when "American met American" in the hostile fields of the late great conflict. History, story and song will celebrate the achievements of the heroes on either side, while time shall endure, or the English tongue remain; and the military student, with his diagram in his hand, will traverse their fields for instruction and admiration, as he now visits those made illustrious by the daring and genius of Marlborough, Conde, Buonaparte, and Wellington. And if our statesmen could but reconcile themselves to look upon the past as irretrievable, and would adopt as a policy to forgive, and, as far as possible, to forget; if they would be as wise and temperate as the soldiery, who overcame the resistance and accepted the surrender of their adversaries, were brave and magnanimous; if they would but consent to re-establish the constitutional relations of the States as they were understood to exist before this disastrous war, and to throw into the common stock of American fame the renown acquired by either host in the terrible collision of arms, they would at once commence the work of re union, and in some measure anticipate a verdict which will be rendered by posterity, and that not a distant one.

Gentlemen, it is impossible to disfranchise and attempt to disgrace, by the wholesale, all those embraced in the maledictions of the acts of Congress on which I have been commenting, and exclude by test oaths from Congress, or civil or military office, the millions who, in any way, aided the rebellion, without producing a recoil, and a shock to the sense of justice of the people of the Northern and Western States of this country and of mankind in general. "Courage," says Dr. Johnson, "is so necessary to the performance of every duty, that we admire it even in error." The English, with the Scotch, are alike proud of the fame of Wallace and Bruce; and will almost insult him who shall affirm that Cromwell's Ironsides were not the best soldiers in all history. Yet the fame of all these was acquired in fighting against the crown. With them when there is an end of war there is peace; and as "blood is thicker than water," if the fight has been with a brother, there is no rejection on the part of the victor, the stronger party, to perfect reconciliation at once. The only deviation from this policy by England has been in the case of Ireland, and its fruits are seen in hatred from generation to generation, in aids to France in public war, in outbreaks under Emmett and Wolf Tone, and in the Fenianism of this day.

But it is said, that we are without the protection of the Constitution and the enjoyment of the rights of citizens, because we have been conquered, and by the laws of war are prostrate at the feet of the conqueror; and that, in his good pleasure, he may impose upon us any terms and conditions which his will may dictate. If this were true, the question would still recur whether force and harshness are the best means of cementing together those who are expected to live together as citizens of a common country. But is it true? Do the rules of the publicists, which apply to foreign wars, have any relation to an insurrection by a portion of the people against their own government? Is not the written Constitution of the United States, to the extent of the powers conferred, a treaty or compact between all their citizens, as well that each shall enjoy all the privileges therein secured, whilst he shall demean himself as a good citizen, but that even those who commit crime, or are charged with it, shall be subject to trial and atonement only in the manner provided for, therein. And if the offence be treason, or *crimen læse Majestatis*, have we not seen in the impressive observations of Marshall, already quoted, that, since no offence is more calculated "to excite and agitate the passions of men," every particular in the constitution of the crime, the *corpus delicti*, the mode of trial and weight of evidence are clearly defined? The numbers who may have been engaged can make no difference; the very act of levying war, the only treason which can here be imputed, implies numbers, and it matters not how many. Nor can the case be affected by the fact, that the persons charged had the approbation and assistance of their State authorities, since, when it is endeavored to justify the act alleged as an offence, on the plea of State authority, such plea cannot be sustained, as the concurrence of State authority is no aggravation of the crime. In other words, as the command or approval of State authority can make no man's case any better, neither can it make it any worse. The jurisdiction of the United States, within the limits of the Constitution, was full and complete before the war. It was excluded and suspended for a time by the war, and, when the contest ended, it was simply restored to its old supremacy, with a government of Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers. Was western Pennsylvania held as a conquered territory, after the rebellion of the Whiskey insurrection? We know it was not, but some of its leaders were arrested and tried before the civil courts. As well may one member of the human body claim to have conquered and to hold at mercy, another member, as for the governing power of a country, when its authority is every where recognized, to claim the right of a conqueror over its own territories or people.

Then, gentlemen, have we peace? We see and feel and know, that there is no war since April, 1865; and that in the prostration, impoverishment and ruin, which we witness all around us, there is a total inability on the part of the Southern States to make one. I think we have some evidence of that "political enthusiasm" evolved by civil wars, of which the historian has reminded us. The President in his proper sphere, and the Judges of the Supreme Court in theirs, though not elected by multitudes amid shouts of contending parties, are as much the agents and representatives of the whole people of the United States, as Congress in its department. And when the common enactment of all shall see one set of its agents attempting to override, hedge in, and hurl about another, and supersede it in its functions, they will not be slow in coming to the rescue. Infallibility will be conceded to no one department in a government which is based on the theory of checks and balances. Although I should not esteem it decent to refer to party predilections in reference to the source of appointment of a judge of that high court, except for the unwarranted attack made upon it in the proceedings of Congress, to which your attention has been called, I deem it but fair defence to remind you that five out of the eight judges now constituting the court are appointees of President Lincoln, forded by the Executive; for all purposes of taxation and the collection of taxes for the purpose of carrying on prosecutions or being prosecuted for offences against the United States; of being sued by citizens of other States and the enforcement of their judgments by execution; yet Congress, by which I am constrained to consider a fiction of law, without any foundation in the actual condition of affairs, declares, in effect, by its legislation, that there is no peace, but a state of war, to which we, in our helplessness and poverty, are a party.

The first reflection, which occurs upon the statement of this proposition, is whether Congress is the peace making power of our government, even in case of foreign war? They have express power to declare war, but none such to conclude peace. By usage, at least, this has always, heretofore, been supposed to be an Executive power, to be exercised by the President, subject to having his terms approved by the Senate. In this way, were brought to a termination our wars with Great Britian, with Mexico, with the Barbary powers and the Indian tribes, in different periods of our history; and in the instance of the Whiskey insurrection, the President, by his simple order, withdrew his troops, after the rising was considered as suppressed, and criminal proceedings, in the Courts, were instituted, so far as example and punishment were deemed necessary. Congress interfered in nothing except to pass the act to raise or call out the military forces, nor asserted any power over the subject. In the nullification controversy, which was a war, though it did not reach the shedding of blood, all that Jackson asked of Congress was a force bill. All other steps in the affair, the proclamation, the military orders, the disposition of the land forces under Scott and the naval under Elliott; the determination, after the passage of the "compromise Tariff Bill in 1833, that these forces were no longer needed about the harbor of Charleston, and their withdrawal, were all Executive acts merely. But if the Senate, only, is to be consulted by the President in bringing to a conclusion a foreign war raging, it may be, by land and sea, all around the globe, and a domestic insurrection cannot be brought to an end by the President at all, but can only be closed up by the act of both Houses of Congress, to which the President's concurrence is not required, if a two-thirds majority in each shall give it their sanction, it is certainly a new view of the Constitution which no commentator, in eighty years, has ever before suggested, and no practice of the government has ever recognized. And it raises Congress above "the omnipotence," as Blackstone calls it, of the British Parliament; for there the Executive alone both declares war and concludes peace.

But Congress not only insists, that the government is in a state of war with these subdued and humiliated States,—an imaginary chimera, which the melancholy proofs all around us show to be a delusion,—but it makes instant and Quixotic war upon all persons, principalities and powers who do not admit it. The President of the United States negatives this theory, and it provokes an attack upon the Executive department of the government, stripping it of powers which it has exercised since the days of Washington, and threatening the incumbent with impeachment and removal. Analyze the subject of the quarrel, and will you not discover that the President insists there is peace, and that the people and States of the South are entitled to a footing of equality under the Constitution with those in other sections; whilst Congress denies it, and rebuts that the entertainer of any such opinion is in sympathy with rebellion, superadding thus the threatened greater severity towards them before the close of the war? And upon the most rigid scrutiny, will it not appear that "his offence hath this extent, no more;" that he has been more forbearing and conciliatory than in the heat and fury of the combat he expected to be, "that his failings lean to mercy's side?" And his noble defence of the Constitution, and the rights of the people of the Southern States, renders him for the time being the personification of principles dear to the American heart, and entitles him to the encouragement and the thanks of every patriot.

But the hypothesis of Congress, and the constitutionality of its enactments on these topics, it is supposed, are about to be brought to the test of a judicial decision before the Supreme Court, under the Constitution. Time was when the legislators of this country, in cases of importance affecting great public interests, were pleased to see their laws brought under the searching inquiry of those grave and learned men, who are to expound the Constitution in the last resort; who are expected to be above the influence of passion or the party furor of the hour; who are set apart with ample leisure for such investigations by a tenure of office during good behavior, and the assurance of adequate support, under a stringent oath of office. The time was when gratification in the minds of legislators was entertained, that the responsibility of solving such great questions was about to be removed from themselves, or, at least, shared by such an august authority; so that if the interpretation of its powers by the Legislature were true, it might be confirmed, and, if erroneous, it should be promptly corrected, and its mischiefs averted. But under the suspicion that the acts in question may not stand the test to which all former laws were liable, no sooner is this kind of appeal suggested, than bills are introduced to render the court, not a court, as always understood, in which the opinions of a majority should decide a cause, but to raise the number of judges necessary to declare void an act of Congress to two-thirds; to direct the court, that while it may pass on the constitutionality of all other laws, these reconstruction acts shall not undergo their supervision, and any proceedings involving them shall be dismissed; that is, that the Legislature may pass a class of laws that the judiciary shall not expound! And upon a rumor that one of the Judges, in his hours of relaxation and social intercourse, had declared an opinion that these laws were in conflict with the Constitution, a committee of the House of Representatives has been charged to inquire into the facts, and, if verified, to consider the question of his impeachment for this declaration, as a "high crime or misdemeanor." In proceedings such as these, I think we have some evidence of that "political enthusiasm" evolved by civil wars, of which the historian has reminded us. The President in his proper sphere, and the Judges of the Supreme Court in theirs, though not elected by multitudes amid shouts of contending parties, are as much the agents and representatives of the whole people of the United States, as Congress in its department. And when the common enactment of all shall see one set of its agents attempting to override, hedge in, and hurl about another, and supersede it in its functions, they will not be slow in coming to the rescue. Infallibility will be conceded to no one department in a government which is based on the theory of checks and balances. Although I should not esteem it decent to refer to party predilections in reference to the source of appointment of a judge of that high court, except for the unwarranted attack made upon it in the proceedings of Congress, to which your attention has been called, I deem it but fair defence to remind you that five out of the eight judges now constituting the court are appointees of President Lincoln, confirmed by the Senate during the war. If Congress cannot realize its wishes in the determination of such a court, it is because those wishes are not such as in reason, law and justice can be allowed; and the apprehension which they have manifested of failure before that court should induce reconsideration and a change of policy, instead of violence and denunciation against both their associate departments of a common government.

Gentlemen, what was there in the nature of the unfortunate struggle to perpetuate hatreds and animosities between the parties lately at war? It was a fair and manly fight, begun upon an alleged defence of a great interest, a property in slaves worth billions of treasure, which has now been entirely annihilated. It was held by those who commenced it, that this defence could be made effectual by a separation of the States interested in this property from the rest, and from the common government which existed over both; and that the right to secede and separate, was a right which they were entitled peaceably to exercise. I certainly believed in no such right, and never gave to the doctrine the least countenance. But I am free to confess, that I very much doubted whether a majority of the people of the United States had not at different times given it their assent. From an early period of the Federal government dispute had arisen on the power to dissolve it or nullify its authority within the limits of a State. The one party contending that as it had been established by compact between the people of the different States or communities, the parties who had entered into it could as in cases of ordinary contracts dissolve it; the other, that it was like the matrimonial contract indissoluble at the will of the parties, and constituted a government to endure for all time. The resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky, in 1798, maintained the former theory. The party which upheld it, with rare intervals, elected the President and held majorities in Congress from the beginning of the present century till 1860; and at the quadrennial party Conventions it repeated its devotion to these resolutions as a standing creed. But they were not its only votaries. Politicians in New England, in 1807, and 1814, in Ohio, in her contest with the Bank of the United States in 1819, and with the fugitive slave law in 1854 and 1855, freely referred to this power as a sleeping thunder that they might invoke if they found it necessary. Though not a believer in it myself, I could very well conceive that its advocates were not few nor insincere, and that eventually it would be brought to the arbitrament of the sword. That decision has been most emphatically announced, and candidly acquiesced in. So far as regards the people of North Carolina, there is not the least cause for rueing the embers of a feud between them and the people of any of the other States. A large majority of them neither believed in the right of secession, its efficacy as a remedy for any grievance, nor that grievances existed which justified a revolution. As late as February 1861, they voted down, at the polls, with my full concurrence, approbation and persuasion, a proposition to call a Convention to consider the subject of secession. It was not until every State around her had seceded, and war had actually been commenced, in which she was compelled to take the one side or the other, that, as a matter of necessity, of national interest and safety, according to our judgments, we determined to espouse the cause of the Southern States. Being in, North Carolina bore her part with good faith and honor towards her associates, and as unselfish heroism and gallantry never surpassed. When the fortunes of war proved adverse she was in favor of peace. There has been some difference of opinion, whether peace could not have been earlier reached. With some opportunities for observation, I must say, that, through the agencies of Government which had been established by general concurrence, I never saw the day, when peace could have been obtained earlier than it came, except by a new revolution. It seems to have been among the ordinations of Providence, that the war should be protracted to the point of exhaustion which it reached, that when peace did come, it should be profound and universal, throughout the entire land.—Never was there a contest abandoned in more perfect sincerity, or a surrender of armed forces made or observed in better faith. There has not been a day, I assert it without the least hesitation, there never has been a day, since the surrender of these armies became known, that a Marshal, or his deputy, with proper evidence of his official character, might not have gone to every part of the State, and arrested or served the process of the law on any citizen from the highest to the lowest without resistance or obstruction.

Well, gentlemen, what followed next?—The attempt at secession had been put down, (with heavy losses to the conquering authority, it is true, but these were as nothing in their effects, to the desolation and ruin suffered by their adversary;) tranquility was restored, and the people of the recreant States compelled to return to their obedience to the Constitution. Next came a military order, declaring the liberation of all the slaves, to the number of four millions in all, and of one third of a million in North Carolina, a forfeiture inflicted as a penalty for the war, to the amount of more than one-half of all the property of the State.—It was submitted to without any attempt even to test the question before the Courts. Subsequently came another forfeiture, to the amount of eight millions of dollars, upon a requirement of the President for the annulment of the debt incurred by the State for the purposes of the war, an act which destroyed every Bank in the State, and, with them, her funds for education, and ruined the fortunes of numerous individuals, many of these being of the most helpless classes. It was announced by proclamation that the government of the State had been dissolved, and a Convention was ordered to be chosen and to assemble, to institute society anew. Although we were unable to perceive how our venerated Bill of Rights and Constitution, consisting of maxims of liberty, justice and domestic convenience and regulations for the exercise of public authority, had offended, or could offend, however individuals who held authority under them might be amenable, there was universal acquiescence. The Convention assembled. It abolished slavery by ordinance; it vacated all offices; repudiated, as already stated, the war debt, and dispatched its presiding officer to lay its ordinances on the most important topics, together with a copy of the old Constitution of the State, (which it did not recognize to be defunct but still alive) before the President of the United States, that he might see there had been a faithful compliance with his behests. The work was all satisfactory. A Legislature was chosen; it ratified an amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, which had been proposed by Congress; and the ratification was accepted as that of a State of the Union; it elected Senators to Congress, and Representatives were likewise chosen by the people, no one of whom had ever believed in secession as a right, or approved a resort to it, as a remedy. During all these proceedings under orders of the President, no voice was heard, through the public press or elsewhere, to question his authority, or sound any note of remonstrance. The restoration was supposed to be complete. Men's hopes revived. The long night of dissension, of tears and blood, was presumed to have passed, and that they might go to work with confidence in endeavoring to repair the waste everywhere made by the ravages of war.

But Congress assembled. The President in his communication related the steps he had taken in the restoration of the authority of the Union, and announced that tranquility prevailed, and that the Southern States were in a condition then to be represented in Congress. These affirmations were promptly met with denial, and a report of the General-in-Chief of the army, who had recently made a tour in the South for personal observation, on which the President's representations were based, was pronounced "a white washing report." Private letters were read to sustain the denial, from persons, whose names it was alleged to be necessary to conceal, lest their revelations should affect their personal safety; and these were assumed to outweigh the evidence both of the President and General.—And it was now announced, *for* the first time, that the President's whole course had been an error, and an excess of authority; and that the forfeitures and penalties, and purgatorial process through which we had been passed by him availed nothing, notwithstanding the examples in dealing with insubordination by the Executive in the times of Washington and Jackson; that Congress, by legislation, possessed the only rightful power to end the war; and, as if to vindicate its authority against an imputed usurpation of the Executive, it must take up the subject *de novo*. The delegation of men of moderate counsels, whom the State had elected to Congress, were, without discrimination, excluded from their seats in both Houses, and denied the privilege, which was asked, of appearing before a Committee raised to inquire into the condition of the Southern States, and whether any of them were entitled to be represented in Congress, and cross examine witnesses who should testify in reference to North Carolina, and, if they deemed it expedient, to call other witnesses. That Committee, though appointed about the 12th of December, 1865, did not, during the whole of the 39th Congress, nor has its successor, in the present Congress, to this day, made any report giving its opinion in the matters submitted to it, touching the condition of the States mentioned, or their title to be represented in Congress. They reported a mass of some eight hundred octavo pages of *ex parte* testimony of military officers, Bureau officers and others, (the Hon. Bedford Brown being the only native North Carolinian testifying as to her, and his evidence being of the most favorable character towards the people and the State,) but they expressed no opinions or conclusions on either of the inquiries referred to them. On the 13th of June, 1866, Congress, by a vote of two-thirds majority in each House, adopted a joint resolution proposing a fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, reported from this Committee; but this amendment contains no reference as to "the condition of those States", or their "title to representation." And the Washington *Chronicle*, published by the Secretary of the Senate and understood to represent the sentiments of Congress, in a standing article headed "the Great Issue," for many weeks urged its passage as a mere measure of sectional power between the Northern and Southern States; whether the North should have a majority of 43 members, as by the present rule of apportionment, or increase that majority to 93, by adopting the rule proposed in the amendment. "So (says this article) the question is, whether the North is to have 93 or 43 majority in the House of Representatives."

* * * * * * *

"If the amendment be not adopted, all the larger Northern States will lose two members and some of them will lose three."

This fourteenth article proposed to be appended to the Constitution, let it be remembered, embraces five sections, and has relation, 1st, to the protection of persons in equal rights; 2d, the apportionment of representation, by which the number of representatives from a State should be reduced, if it failed to allow suffrage to negroes; 3rd, disfranchisement of white voters for participation in rebellion; 4th, securing the public debt, &c. But none of these things attract the attention of the *Chronicle* in this standing and oft repeated argument for its adoption, except the question of representation, and that is placed solely on the ground of sectional power. There is not a word said on the points of enquiry directed to the Committee, "the condition of these States or their being entitled to representation." It assumes that they are entitled to representation—nay, more, that they will not confer on negroes the right of suffrage; and that their number of representatives must, by the adoption of the amendment, be kept down, and thereby the sectional majority of the North will rise from sixty-three, its present number, to ninety-three; whereas, unless the change be made, it will fall to forty-three. All other matters provided for in the article are sunk in this "great issue" of sectional power. It had been hoped and predicted that after the extinction of slavery, and thereby establishing a supposed homogeneity of interests and sentiment between the people of those different sections, we should have heard no more of North and South, as adverse interests, but that each would embrace the other as a common brotherhood. But far otherwise was the argument and persuasion for passing this amendment through a Congress in which the South had not a solitary member. Is it to be wondered at, that the Legislatures of the Southern States should, as they did, reject it; and it may be asked, was it expected that, supported as it was, on such grounds, in the organ of Congress, it would not be rejected? Was there any unreasonable contumacy manifested in its rejection? And if the theory of Congress be true, that all civil government in these States was destroyed by the war, and that the President's provisions for its revival were nugatory, by reason of which there is no lawful Legislature in the State, would even the assent of the Legislature, which rejected it, have rendered it valid? Surely it is not reasonable to impute the rejection of this amendment as an offence, and make it the ground of more stringent measures, as is said has been done by Congress, if, according to their own allegations, the Legislature itself was unauthorized and could do no binding act. When, therefore, you hear some good man say, in his eager desire for quietude, that we should have adopted the 14th amendment, and been spared the re-construction acts, inquire of him, how we could have ratified it, if it be true, as Congress asserts, that we have no valid Legislature?

Congress met again in December 1866. In the last days of the session, and of the Congress, there was passed the first of the series called "Reconstruction Acts." It was approved March 2, 1867, but was found so defective, that, in the succeeding Congress, which was convened in extra session, immediately upon the expiration of the old one, it was amended by an act on the 17th of March, and by another act in July, and since the commencement of the present regular session, there are pending, I know not how many, bills for still further changes. During all this time, and up to the present, there has been no representation allowed from any State of the South, to set forth their grievances, or to correct the misrepresentations which have constantly abounded, of the transactions occurring amongst us.

I need not state, that the scope and intent of these acts is to admit all negroes, of the male sex, inhabitants of the State, twenty

one years of age and upwards, without other qualification, to the exercise of the elective franchise by a provision in the State Constitution, while a considerable part of the white men, and those of the most capable and intelligent classes, are to be excluded indefinitely, until Congress shall have tried each man, not, of course, by bringing him before his accusers, in the presence of witnesses, but upon the information of partisans and sycophants, who will swarm about the seats of power and patronage, and restored him to his birthright, by a majority vote of two thirds in each house. I say this is the design, and, in effect, command of these acts of Congress. For, although it is purposed to provide the regulation to this end, through the agency of a State Convention, yet Congress has determined to secure the result by setting aside the requirements of the present Constitution on this head, ignoring the old constitutional electors, and itself establishing the very qualification for electors of the members of the Convention, which it intends shall be imposed on the people of the State, in its future government. In other words, Congress provides for clothing the negro with the rights of an elector, and taking it away from a large part of the white men, and furnishes the pattern in its directions for the election of members of a Convention.

This is the first occasion on which Congress has ever undertaken to interfere to the domestic government of a State. The Federal Constitution being provided almost wholly to give attention to our external relations, foreign affairs, war, commerce, the relation of the States to each other, and the like kindred topics, Congress never before essayed to invade the province of a State government in its internal affairs. It is true that during the war the President by proclamation pronounced slavery abolished, and General Scofield, as soon as he was in a situation to give effect to the principle, repeated the announcement by a General Order at Raleigh. These were military proceedings merely. But Congress approached slavery with an amendment of the Constitution, and the Convention elected by order of the President deemed it expedient to signalize the earnestness of the people of the State in their longing for quietude, to extinguish it by an ordinance of its own. The inhibition of slavery, however, was but an act of negation. It but prescribed what *shall not be*, in the future existence of the State; but, by the acts of "reconstruction," Congress reaches beyond its power of negation, into the very vitals of the commonwealth, and prescribes what SHALL BE as to the very foundation stone of the internal polity. And all the forfeitures and penalties, all the dreadful chastisements of war, already suffered, are to avail nothing; impending uncertainty, impoverishment and ruin are threatened to be continued, unless this shall be assented to by the people, through the ceremony of an election on the basis of the constituency sought to be established.

As well, nay better, might our domestic peace, safety and happiness, might it assume to control the relations of marriage and divorce, parent and child, guardian and ward. To order the qualifications or *want of qualifications* of the electors or the authors of Constitutions and framers of laws, is infinitely more important than to dictate the terms of the law on any particular topic. It is ascending to the fountains, and giving composition and complexion to the headsprings from which pure and clear, or turbid and bitter, waters are to flow. The Constitution of the United States, in express terms, declares "the electors in each State, [in all elections under this Constitution,] shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature," a clear recognition of the fact that each State of the Union had prescribed, and had a right to prescribe, the qualifications of its own electors. It might have been otherwise, but not more clearly, expressed thus: "Whereas the States of the Union have prescribed, and have the right to prescribe, the qualifications of the electors for both houses of their State Legislatures, the electors in Federal elections, in each State, shall have the same qualifications that the State requires in voters for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." And instead of Congress undertaking to prescribe, or to require a Convention to prescribe, who shall vote in a State election, the State has the right, and has always heretofore enjoyed it, to fix the qualifications of electors for Congress, and for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, by requiring her regulation on this subject to be adopted and followed.

Having occasion to comment on this clause of the Constitution, I am reminded of the claim not unfrequently made in Congress, and by the press, that authority is found for this extraordinary assumption of power, in that provision, declaring that "the United States shall guarantee to each State a Republican form of government, &c," on the supposition, that this clause authorizes Congress, (which, for this purpose, is the United States,) to examine the Constitutions of the several States, from time to time, to determine whether they are Republican in form, and, if found in its judgment not to be, to make or require them to be made such. As well might it be maintained that a corporation chartered for the purpose of insurance of buildings, of which models were furnished, should become a dictator of the architecture of the country. Of all the provisions of the Constitution, this would seem to have been the most insignificant in the discussions which preceded its adoption, or among the commentators since. The most extended treatise on it, to be found, anywhere, is contained in about half a page of the 43rd number of the Federalist, written by Mr. Madison, in which he says it was intended, "to *defend* the system (then existing) against aristocratic or monarchical innovation. It not needed for this," he says, "it will be a harmless superfluity;" and to another objection, which he states for the sake of answering it, that "it may become a pretext for alterations in the State governments, without the concurrence of the States themselves," he observes, "the authority extends no further than to a *guaranty* (the emphasis is his) of a Republican form of government, which supposes a pre-existing government of the form, which is guaranteed." He goes on to say, the forms then existing would be guaranteed, or any other Republican forms the States may substitute for them"—and that "the only restriction impressed is, that the States shall not exchange Republican for anti-Republican Constitutions." Gentlemen, North Carolina does not propose to make an "exchange" at all. Congress, at most, has only a negative on exchanges; and, therefore, is entitled to no dictation nor right in interfering with her Constitution. Suppose that Patrick Henry, in his almost successful efforts to defeat the adoption of the Constitution in Virginia, and Willie Jones and his adherents in North Carolina, had had the argument now furnished, in the assertion of the power claimed under this clause, would it not have been rejected, and with indignation, in both of these great States of the South?

And does it not strike you, that men had ceased to be serious on so grave a topic, and had become jocose, when they presume, and assert, that our ancestors, who framed the Constitution of 1776, and that Macon, Gaston and their associates, who amended it in 1835, and the whole people of the State, since it became a State, were ignorant of what constituted a Republican form of government—had, in fact, always heretofore lived under one not Republican, and that Congress was performing a long neglected duty in ordering it to be destroyed and another to be adopted in its stead! Well may the course of Congress, in these proceedings, be said, by their chief mover, to be outside of the Constitution. They certainly are not within it, and ought not to be. If such requisitions can be made upon the States and obedience exacted by distraint and duress; if they old and established organism is liable to change and overthrow, and new governments to be instituted, without consulting the old constituent body of the State, not on such principles, or "with powers organized in such form, as to them may seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness," but dictated by an assembly of representatives from distant States, from which their own were first excluded, and in which their voice was not heard, "then is the pitcher broken at the fountain," and the dissolution of the Union formed by the Constitution already come; then is another illustration added to the sagacious remark of Charles James Fox, that "the most dangerous of all revolutions is a restoration." If this vast country, stretching from Ocean to Ocean, and numbering its inhabitants from thirty to forty millions, is to be subjected to, and ruled by, one central government only; if the principle of municipality, by which neighborhoods, districts and States, are allowed to govern themselves, so far as may be consistent with the general safety and convenience, is to be, as in those acts of Congress it is, ignored and negatived, it will be of little consequence what form the government may assume. It will be but mockery to call it a Republic, with Constitutions forced on the States against the will of their own people, by a Congress in which they had no representation.

But the change proposed, of investing the negro with the right of suffrage, without any other qualification than as already stated, is equally mischievous and dangerous with the assumption of power, by which it is attempted to effect it. Republics are but rare exceptions to governments in the history of the world. If we look back through time, and over space, it has been in but few countries and at rare intervals in the six thousand years of which we have any account, that they have even been attempted. In all Asia and Africa none was ever known, unless the little colony of Liberia set up and still fostered from America may be called an exception. In Europe, in ten centuries out of sixty, there may have been governments bearing that name; by far the most conspicuous of them, the Roman, being a military empire, which flourished by plundering the world and rioting on the spoils, but with none of the securities for personal freedom and right which have been known in this country and under the British monarchy. The enlightened and refined nation of France has made three or four attempts to establish and maintain republican institutions since its King nobly contributed his aid in the establishment of American independence; but in every instance has relapsed and returned to monarchy; and that by the votes, perhaps forced votes, of the people. What is the lesson we derive from this great fact in human experience? It is, that few nations of the world have ever had a population sufficiently virtuous and intelligent to govern themselves. Republican institutions, which divide out power into departments, which define not only rights but remedies, and base their whole machinery upon the constituent body of the people, are too complicated, and too easily abused, to be long supported by an ignorant or debased people. And in those countries, where they have been maintained, there has been always an exclusion of far more than one-half of all the inhabitants from the right of suffrage. The entire female sex, nearly equal to the males in all countries, for the sake of the decency of society and the delicacy proper to be observed towards them, and all males under the age of majority at twenty-one years, have been universally excluded. To these are added such others, as, in any particular State, its wisdom and discretion has thought unfit to be entrusted with political power or "to have a portion of the Republic committed to their charge." In the American States, after an education by experience to government by elections for a hundred years, it has been found safe to commit the ballot to all white men twenty-one years of age, who give assurance that they are *bona fide* members of the community where they vote, and, in most instances, where they have contributed something in the way of taxes to the maintenance of government. But, if, for this period of time, this people had lived under a grinding despotism like the Russian, or the Chinese, (the latter is more apposite to the case in hand) would they have been qualified to carry on government upon any such rule? The French, with all their science, social refinement and polish, thought the establishment of universal suffrage at once, upon the deposition of their Kings, the very perfection of government. They shouted "liberty, equality, fraternity," and after a short experiment, in each instance, shouted themselves back under a monarchy, with "*vive l' Empereur*" making the welkin ring, quite as loudly as "*vive La liberté*" had been sounded, at the beginning of the Revolution. Does any one doubt that, with ten days notice to the loyal leagues, if their leaders should so direct, the bulk of the colored vote could be carried as readily for an Emperor, if he was represented to intend an Agrarian division of spoils, as they are expected to be for "ratification," and that the voters would not have a far more intelligent comprehension of the government they were establishing in the former case than in the latter? The free governments we have heretofore enjoyed are exceptional blessings among mankind, for which we can never be sufficiently grateful to God. In that he permitted them to grow up gradually, like the oak, first in England and afterwards in America, and that, by the gradual process of training the people from generation to generation to their enjoyment and support, they acquired the strength of the oak. But make a sudden infusion of black voters in your elections, to the number of 70,000, and strike down by proscription the white vote by 25,000 to 30,000 of the citizens best adapted to advise and to educate the popular mind, and what will be the end of the experiment? The philosophers tell us, that experiments should be made upon vile bodies. But this is an experiment upon the most sacred and important of human things, the civilization, the order and existence of human society.—Where has it ever before been found to produce good results? I have said already that the African, on his own continent, never established a republic, and the native negro race is there no further advanced in civilization, than it was twenty centuries ago. His highest, his only advancement has been on this continent, where he was brought and sold into slavery, and nearly all of his posterity has remained in that condition, until three years back. Is not this rather an unpromising constituency for the maintenance of a republic, a complicated confederated republic, in the face of the fact that the most enlightened nation on the continent of Europe has been unable to maintain one after repeated and fair trials? Is there any more encouragement in the history of the negro in Hayti or Jamaica? In the latter Island you will remember they were liberated by an act of the British Parliament in 1833, and invested with all the rights of white men. The consequence has been that this island, by far the most productive in the West Indian groupe, except Cuba, which formerly rolled out its exports by ten, if not twenties, of millions, now ships scarcely any products at all; and I speak on the authority of one of the most scientific and reputable officers of the Navy, who sailed a steamer from New York to Chagres on the California line, in 1857, and subsequently lost his life on one of these voyages, that having occasion to coal his ship at Kingston, Jamaica, on each trip, he could employ negro women to carry coal, in hods, from midnight till daylight, but the men refused, and would sit at the corners of the street selling bad cigars or inferior fruits, having abandoned labor and left it to their women; the surest indication of a far-gone relapse into barbarism. Is their submission to the control of leagues and ridiculous exhibitions of a want of qualification for the duties of electors in our own, and other States, especially Alabama, any recommendation for their admission to a share in the government here? Is the fact, that the great States of the North, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and others, where the paucity in number of the negro inhabitants is but a drop in the bucket, refuse them such a right, with indignation at the proposal of it, not to be weighed by us in adopting it here, where their number would exert a powerful influence in the State, and, with the proscriptions existing and in prospect, may render it controlling?

Gentlemen, the fact before our eyes, that the colored men, in the election ordered by Congress have, with the unnatest exceptions, been formed and combined into a party, upon a supposed diversity of interest and antagonism to the whites, is a conclusive reason why the white men should unite, exhibit their power, and assert the dignity and rights of the race, which discovered and settled the continent, achieved its independence, founded its institutions and have always governed it heretofore. Such a consideration renders action on our part a matter of self-defence, and appeals to the pride of race and manhood, as well as to interest, duty, the prosperity, safety, and the well being of society. Speaking for myself, I have no scruple in declaring, that I think the line of color should be the line of division in the exercise of the elective franchise. I am therefore opposed to what has been denominated "impartial suffrage," or in any way abridging the rights of the white man. Whatever may be his condition as to education or other test proposed, his associations will enable him to vote with a reasonable degree of intelligence, and he should not be excluded from the rights of the race to which he belongs and which experience has shown that he may exercise without detriment to the public weal. That the whites have the power of defence of their own hands is easily demonstrated. By the census of 1860, the white men of the State above twenty-one years of age were, in round numbers, 126,000, the blacks 71,000—the majority of whites being nearly two to one. By the registration of 1866, the whites entitled to vote are 105,000, the blacks 71,000—29 being that all the colored men were registered, and that some 35,000 whites are not registered, supposing the numbers to remain in the same relative proportion as in 1860. Some few thousand white men entitled under the rule adopted have probably failed to register; but after deducting these and some 20,000 to 30,000 disfranchised, there still remains, according to registration, a white majority of 33,000 to the voting constituency of the State, known as it is in many instances to be most undeserved and unjust, while the tell-tales and sycophants of power, no matter what their stain of the guilt of secession and war, are all relieved will but make their advice and influence in favor of the true interest of the country the greater: and "will plead like angels trumpet tongued" against the overthrow of the constitution and the subversion of our society.

In the early history of the Roman Republic, we read that the Plebeians, for causes which they deemed sufficient, in the conduct of their rival party the Patricians, made a secession (the historian uses this word) from the city, and took up and fortified a camp on the sacred mountain. M. Agrippa, with ten of the principal senators, was sent out by the Patricians to remonstrate with them and make peace. He told them that they were all one people; that human society was like the human body composed only of different parts, and their withdrawal, by the conspiracy they had formed, reminded him of a fable he had heard, of a conspiracy of the different members of the body against the belly. The leading moral he speaks, that the fable "bent their minds," and they agreed to return to the city upon terms stipulated. In our secession, most unfortunately for us, the parties failed to come to terms of accommodation; and to pursue the allegory of Agrippa, the body took arms, and reduced the erring limbs to return to their obedience to the Constitution and laws. But this was not enough; it examines them with a view to reconstruction, and seeing that the extremities, the toes, were of unequal lengths, it determines that these shall all be brought to a perfect equality; and inasmuch as the shorter cannot be lengthened, the longer should be shortened and squared off to equality; a simple operation of surgery which any woodsman, who can handle an axe, may perform. In vain the subdued limbs promise future obedience and co-operation; in vain they plead the original constitution which united and made them useful members of the body, and that there are arteries, veins and nerves extending far beyond those limbs quite through the entire corporation, and that the result will be a grievously injurious, if not destructive, to the whole. The stern reply is, that equality is far more important, to the future welfare of the system, than anything in the construction and order of those parts, or their dependencies on, and connexion with, the others; and the mandate must be obeyed; equality must be established and all its consequences ventured, making cripples for life, or death itself must be risked for the sake of equality.

Gentlemen, whether we will perform this *felo de se*, this act of destruction upon ourselves, is the question to be decided by the voter, at our next election. Whether the free, white Caucasian race, which has subdued all the elements of nature and made them tributary to usefulness; which has crossed oceans, circumnavigated the globe, planted colonies, founded empires, made conquests, explored the fields of science in every department, carried the religion and civilization of the Cross to the ends of the earth and given to human history all its *eclat* and reverence; whether this favored and mightier race, such portion of it, at least, as dwells in the most region between the Potomac and Rio Grande shall be destined in the future, in the great matters of polity and government, which inspire hope, confidence and energy in a people, are to carry the dead weight of the barbaric race of Africa, whose highest pretension to civilization and culture is, that it has been, until a most recent period, the slaves of those in whose it is proposed to force them in as partners and equals.

To an equality before the law, to protection in all civil rights pertaining to person or property, reputation or life, the blacks have been admitted. And those who really desire information and deal candidly with the subject, will find in the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of the State *ex. Manuel*, in 1836, that at that time, and before, the free negro had, in a Court of Justice in North Carolina, all the rights of a white man, with a single statutes to punish with death those who might kidnap, deport or attempt to enslave him; except the privilege of testifying in a case affecting white men which has been extended since their general liberation, and, I doubt not, will be made universal.

I trust, I need not say here, that I have no antipathies or unjust prejudices against the black people. I regard it as better for them, as well as for us, that there shall be regular and stable government, by which all shall be protected in the pursuit of steady labor, in honest employment, in the acquisition of comforts and of wealth; and that each race in the sphere of its own association, shall have all the pleasures and enjoyments of society and social intercourse. Those of them who shall be content to act on this principle and to rely upon honesty, industry and good behavior, will in the end find themselves far better off than will be such as, intoxicated with the new enjoyment of freedom, aspire to become politicians, and rely upon dispensations of Government or party charities, or the distribution of confiscated estates in expectancy, or other good fortune in the whirlpool of revolution. Party spirit has been described by a great man as "the madness of many for the gain of a few." To them the gain of honest labor will be far greater than will ever accrue from attendance on leagues, harangues, and the agitations of those disordered times.

The means, gentlemen, of averting this radical change in our institutions is in the hands of the free white men of North Carolina. Congress has not undertaken to impose it upon us by an immediate act of its own but by means of an election with a majority of more than 30,000 white voters registered almost by, after the exclusion of 30,000 more who are entitled under our State Constitution to the elective franchise. And if elected still more choice, there is no doubt that these voters, with an approach to unanimity would give a negative voice. But threats are made to deter freemen from voting their own sentiments, to induce them to sustain a wrong policy, under an apprehension that if they do not comply, Congress will visit them with a harsher penalty than the destructive measure proposed. It is difficult to imagine what can be more injurious than either degradation or their investiture with so much of the power of the State. But a base fear, inspired by those who assume to be the prophets of Congress, is no motive to shape the conduct of white freemen at the polls. By rejecting this measure, our old institutions remain, subject for the present to interruptions by military orders from the commanding general of the district; and I have no apprehension that the distinguished officer who is now in command, or any other who will succeed him, will indulge in wanton cruelty, or visit citizens with any marks of displeasure for exercising their own judgment in casting their suffrages in an election in which they are required to vote. But it is a subject of such infinite importance, that we must do our duty, and leave consequences to that Deity which controls all human events.

It may be asked where are these things to end and what hope is there of deliverance? I requires a wisdom "to look into the seeds of time and tell which grains will grow and which will not," to which I do not lay claim, but to such an inquiry I reply, we are not without grounds of hope, if we but exhibit modesty and without arrogance or defiance, the manliness of freemen and refuse to sign the death-warrant of our institutions. The Executive department of the government of the United States, weakened in power, it is true, but with a force of argument in his public utterances which commands the admiration of the world, and which cannot be without its effect on the sentiments of our fellow-citizens, who now alone monopolize the representation in Congress. With a cause so just, so sanctified by the Constitution, as is now our lot to present, I am not without great hope that the judiciary, the Supreme Court of the United States, in cases which are in progress or may yet occur, will declare the policy of Congress to be at variance with the Constitution. The successors and disciples of Marshall now upon that bench will in future history rival the fame, if they but maintain the dignity of the court and the supremacy of the Constitution against the mass and unarmed, the annoyances and threatenings, with which they are encompassed about.

Beyond these two great departments of Government is the still great tribunal of Democracy, at the ballot box. And here let me say, that a Whig of the Whigs, as I am and have uniformly been, never in connexion with any other political association, I am gratified that the Democratic party, my old adversaries, have, with whatever motives, kept up an organization which will serve as a nucleus on which to unite all, who are in favor of the reinstatement of the Constitution in the assault now made upon it, and of justice to that people of whom we form a part. It is no party question.

This is no common party race,
Jostling by dark intrigue for place;

but a struggle for the preservation of national freedom as modern ood by us before the dark days of the revolution, and all the contests of parties in this country, between Jefferson and Hamilton, Madison and Rufus King, Clay and Jackson, never was a question agitated which approached, in its momentous importance, that now under the consideration of the American people. These great men travelled a long way together before they reached the forks of the road at which they separated. They agreed in elementary principles at least. They all admitted that there were states of the Union, and that they had Republican forms of government at the time of the adoption of the Constitution (even Rhode Island, with her charter of Charles II); that each of these, under the Constitution, possessed the power to regulate the elective franchise within its limits, and that the African race was in the farthest possible degree removed from the standard of qualification required of an elector. But now these States, with no exception now in a modified and restricted form of the old governments is menaced with being turned upside down. In co-operating with factious political opponents in opposing such a course, it is as if we were entering the ranks of the army against an enemy in a foreign war, which threatened our destruction; and if they are to be successful in rallying the people of the country to a sense of the danger of the crisis, and restoring the government to its old and proper functions, and establishing a real peace, it will not be as democrats, but as the survivors of the Constitution and the deliverers of the country, and then would ensue a scene of joy such as has not been witnessed on earth since the Prince of Peace appeared, and the morning stars sang together.

Gentlemen, the passion of revenge is not an enduring motive of human action. The "eclipse of the understanding," which it occasions, will pass away; the minds and hearts of the white people of this country can not long be kept in a state of alienation. The Northern people can not forget that it was Washington and his Virginians that defied the British to raise the siege of Boston, that it was men of Virginia and North Carolina, in conjunction, it is true, with those of Northern and middle States, under the same august and immortal chief, who fought the battles of American independence from New York, along up the shores of the Hudson, and the hills of Jersey, and across into Pennsylvania and Delaware, over and above what they achieved in the bloody fields of the Carolinas and Georgia, and at the final triumph at Yorktown; and though they have had recently a dreadful intestine conflict, deeply to be deplored, yet it developed the soldierly qualities and heroic virtues of our generation, on either side, as not unworthy of the renown of a glorious ancestry. And with all its lamentable results, it has given to the American name and character an eclat throughout the world which future ages will admire. In the valley of the upper Mississippi, in Missouri and Ohio, are thousands upon thousands of inhabitants who trace, with pride, their descent, from these *officiae gentium*, the old States of the Southern Atlantic frontier, who are satisfied with the triumph of their arms; who cherish no odium *facies* to lose *gens* who rejoice that a family feud has been ended; who believe that there has been chastisement and forfeiture, and suffering enough, and that it is not just, expedient, or humane to subject their kindred, over whom they have been victorious, to humiliation and ruin, in a fearful experiment to convert negroes into white men, or to reduce the whites below the level of negroes.

It was one thing to rally a party in favor of the emancipation of the Africa race here, and a forfeiture *for* the supposed pertinacity with which the contest was prolonged to decide it. But it is another and wholly different proposition to admit the negro to political and social equality with the white population. The white men of the North resist this in their own States where the number of blacks would hardly be felt in practical results, and cannot fail to be convinced of the injustice as well as impolicy of enforcing it upon us. The promptings of interest will plead for us less powerfully than those of justice. The work of impoverishment which is going steadily on, under the uncertainty, confusion and agitation produced by the action of Congress, must seriously affect the revenues derived from the South; and the decline in our great staples of cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice, contributing annually in former times hundreds of millions of exports, in future to be substituted in great part by gold, will bring embarrassment, if not ruin, upon commerce and the currency.

If we do not lose our self-possession, and be true to the instincts of nature and a sound view of interests and duties, the day of deliverance will come, without a sacrifice of the sovereign power and best interests of the States, and of the self-respect and manhood of its citizens.

I have detained you thus long, gentlemen, but to brief and state our case, as it is, amongst the thousand mi-representations with which the war of authority is vexed, for the consideration of ourselves, of our own people, of their fellow-citizens in the States of the North and West, and the calm judgment of the world at large.

I reveal my obligations for the distinction you have been pleased to confer, and assure the distinguished

Col. Edward D. Hall.—The nomination of this gentleman as the Conservative candidate for Lieutenant Governor is a just compliment to his abilities and services. The people of New Hanover county most sensibly appreciate the favorable estimation in which their fellow citizen is held, and believe that the election will prove popular throughout the State. Col. Hall has frequently been honored by the people of his native county with important trusts, and that he still retains their confidence in the highest degree, is the best evidence of how he has discharged them. A gentleman of the finest social qualities, a public man of ability and sterling integrity, a soldier of excellent judgment and chivalrous bearing, and a citizen of unblemished reputation, he has won the respect of his fellow men in every position in which he has been placed. His selection to the important position to which he has been nominated in this crisis, displays great judgment on the part of the Executive Committee, and will be gratefully appreciated by Col. Hall and his friends in this section of the State. We are certain that his name will add strength to the ticket, an assurance which the white people of North Carolina will make good on the days of the election.—*Wil. Journal.*

SENTINEL FOR CONVENTION.

Our friends who subscribed for the *Sentinel*, during the Convention, are admonished that that body proposes to adjourn in a few days. Those who desire to continue it longer, will please renew at once.

THE SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1868.

CONSERVATIVE RALLY!

There will be a meeting of the Conservatives of Raleigh, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at the Court House.

The object is to ratify the nominations made by the Conservative State Executive Committee.

Speeches may be expected. Let us have a grand rally!

THE MONGRELS,—MORE SOCIAL EQUALITY, &C.

The pressure upon our columns, to-day, precludes the publication, entire, of the performances of the Kangaroos at the Capitol, on Monday night and yesterday. Our readers will not regret the omission. They are, doubtless, thoroughly wearied and disgusted with the whole affair. We make an abstract of the most notable proceedings.

On Monday night, the report of the Committee on Corporations, other than Municipal, was finally adopted. Pending its consideration, Mr. Durham offered the following amendment:

"*Provided*, That institutions of learning, in which blacks and whites are educated promiscuously, shall not be incorporated under general or special law."

Mr. Durham offered the amendment in good faith and advocated it with zeal, ability and earnestness. Mr. Rodman, one of the Radical candidates for Supreme Court Judge, and others, endeavored to dodge the issue of "social equality" thus presented; the *yeas and nays were refused*, AND THE AMENDMENT VOTED DOWN! This is another stride of the infamous Radical monster. Will the white people of North Carolina vote for a Constitution, which *compels* them to send their children to the same schools with negro children, or else, if they are unable to provide for their education otherwise, allow them to grow up in ignorance? *Never! Never!*

The proceedings on yesterday are devoid of interest, except as to the infamous action in the case of Mr. Marler. A committee was appointed, some weeks ago, to investigate the claim of a Mr. Marshall to Mr. Marler's seat. It had been generally understood, and seemed to be agreed upon, that the decision of Gen. Canby, in assigning seats to members, should be final. Mr. Marler was not called before the committee and felt no concern in the matter. The committee seemed to manage the whole affair, even keeping Mr. McCubbins, a member of the committee, ignorant of some important facts. Two official statements from Gen. Canby's headquarters were in possession of the committee,—one giving the official vote of the counties, by which Mr. Marler's majority over Marshall was 159 votes; the other the vote from the precincts, which was said to give Marshall a majority of 48 votes. This latter statement was all that Mr. McCubbins was shown, and he signed the report excluding Mr. Marler. On the presentation of the report, Mr. Durham exposed the infamous fraud and demanded a fair investigation. He, Mr. Graham, and others, denounced the affair, and Mr. McCubbins withdrew his name from the report; but the majority was determined to rush it through, and, by almost a strict party vote, gave Mr. Marshall the seat,—the Conservatives entering their protest, which was shamelessly refused a place on the Journal.

The whole affair is not only an iniquitous and fraudulent proceeding, but violative of common decency, and shows that the Convention is bent upon its partizan designs, without regard to truth or justice. Mr. Marler and his friends will ventilate this matter thoroughly. The rest of the session was spent upon the consideration of the article on "Crimes and Punishments."

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL.

Our cotemporary, the *Register*, professes to be a very moderate Republican, yet holds to the fanatical idea of *equal rights to all* men, all colors, all classes and all conditions. It charges that "we have two rival parties organized in North Carolina, each of which aims at the monopoly and perpetuation of power, by the disfranchisement of the other." We deny the charge, so far as the Conservatives are concerned. It is a libel upon the Conservatives of North Carolina to charge that they want to disfranchise or injure, in person or estate, any one. They earnestly desire and seek the peace and the prosperity of every man, woman and child, white or black, in North Carolina. They would disfranchise no one, or deprive no one, upon whom *the State* has conferred the right to vote or to hold office, &c. The colored people of North Carolina have no such right. Congress has no constitutional power to confer that right upon the negroes. The State alone—the governing people of the State,—have the right to confer political franchises upon its people. Hence, it is untrue to say, that the Conservative people of North Carolina, under the lead of Vance, Hall and others, are in favor of disfranchising or injuring any one. The idea of *equal rights to all men*, without regard to condition or qualification, is *not republican*; it is anti republican, and so held by the fathers of the Republic. It is the wildest kind of democracy—so wild, that no honest Democrat ever conceived of such a thing.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* writes that Mr. Speaker Colfax says that the President will be ejected within sixty days, and that, the moment the impeachment question is settled, the bill enfranchising the negroes in *all* the States will be pushed to its passage. Then will follow an investigation into the domestic affairs of Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware. *Then*—*what then?*

Per contra, the President regards the impeachment matter with calm indifference, and the general sentiment seems to be that the articles utterly fail to make out the case. Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, and David Dudley Field, of New York, are of the President's counsel.

CHARGES.

1. We charge upon the Radicals infidelity to the colored voters of the South. They have affirmed that they are entitled to equal political and civil rights, and in every instance they rule the negroes out to give place to the white *scalawags*.

2. We charge that Jim Harris, negro, of Wake, after having fairly received the nomination for Congress, by a majority of the delegates of this District, was ruled out in favor of Col. Dewesse, a Yankee squatter, upon the plea that the Radicals of Congress did not want negroes sent to Congress.

3. We charge that, to satisfy Jim Harris, and to keep his mouth shut, he has been paid,—some say $1000, others say $1500,—to let Col. Dewesse take his place in Congress.

4. We charge, that to satisfy Harris still farther, attempts are making to rule Booker Hutchings off, who has been nominated for the Commons, to make place for Jim Harris.

Will the colored people stand that? They have five voters to one, if not ten colored Radicals to one white Radical in the District. Will they allow themselves to be thus treated? We will see.

Alas! Poor Gen. Dockery.—We are reliably informed that General Dockery's name was forwarded to Washington, with a recommendation for the removal of disabilities. In the Reconstruction Committee-room, the old General's name was *stricken from the list*, at the urgent solicitation of an aspirant for Senatorial honors in North Carolina, who was apprehensive that he might be in his way, and therefore thought that his case had better be deferred *until after the election*. Who was this selfish aspirant for the Senate? Was it Gen. Abbott, or who? How do Gen. Dockery and his friends relish such treatment? We call his attention to this statement, which can be vouched for. Perhaps this was one of the reasons why the old gentleman was asked to play second fiddle to Holden—an honor which he indignantly declined.

Persecution and Tyranny.—We learn that a certain Yankee Radical member of the mongrel Convention is indulging in threats, that an application will be made to the military authorities to prevent Gov. Vance from canvassing the State. This shows, conclusively, how much these creatures fear Gov. Vance, and how much consternation his nomination has created among the hybrids. This game won't do, Messrs. Radicals. Gov. Vance, as a pardoned man, has the same rights as any of you have, and he will pillory you before the people in all your deformity. He is not one of the scary kind. Neither he, nor his friends, are to be frightened by mimic thunder!

Will he meet him?—We learn that the X. P. G. proposes to speak at Salisbury on the 18th., and at High Point on the 20th. Will he invite Gov. Vance to meet him?—He would sooner put his head in the fire. And yet he boasted, in Tucker Hall, that *he* was not afraid of any living man. We dare him to meet Gov. Vance before the people. He will be perforated as thoroughly as a sieve. "Try it on," X. P. G.

Second Congressional District.—The Executive Committee for the 2nd Congressional District, composed of the counties of Edgecombe, Wilson, Duplin, Onslow, Jones, Lenoir, Carteret, Craven, Greene and Pitt, give notice that there will be a Convention of delegates from the various counties of the District, at Goldsboro, on the 25th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and appointing delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

County Canvassers.—The following additional appointments have been made, viz:

Bertie.—Turner Wilson, Jos. J. Rhodes, Thomas J. Pugh.

Gates.—Henry Willey, Mills H. Eure, Sr., R. Gatling, Jr., Dr. H. A. Morgan, Rev. Coston Jordan, John Gatling, William L. Reid.

Chatham.—Capt. N. A. Ramsay, Gaston Albright, W. P. Taylor, Thos. Farrar.

Gov. Brandt.—It perhaps may be gratifying to the numerous friends of Gov. Brandt to know that his nomination, with Judge Manly, to fill the contemplated new positions on the Supreme Court Bench, was made and received with applause by the Committee; but that Gov. Brandt, for personal reasons, begged to be excused.

An organization is in progress, at St. Louis, composed of Democrats, Conservatives, and ex officers and soldiers of the Union army, designed to counteract the influence of the "Grand Army of the Republic."

The Radicals and negroes of Halifax have nominated Hays, negro, for the State Senate, and two negroes, and Renfrew, white nigger, for the House of Commons.

Buncombe.—The Conservatives of Buncombe will hold a mass meeting at Asheville, on Saturday.

Senator McCreery, from Kentucky, has taken his seat in the Senate.

The Anti-Impeachment meeting in New York was an immense affair.

Mayor's Court.—James Dunston, colored, charged with stealing wood from the wood-house in Capital Square, was returned to the Superior Court.

Mary Jane Simpson, colored, and Ellen Barham, colored, arrested by the night police on Person street, for disorderly conduct, were lodged in the Guard House, and discharged according to law.

HARDWARE TRADE—1868.

CAST IRON HEATING STOVES, AIR TIGHT Heating Stoves, Cooking Stoves, assorted sizes.

ALSO—

Stove Pipe made to order at short notice. Sold low for cash.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9—tf With Hart & Lewis.

FOR SALE.

LARD in Bbls., Molasses in Bbls., and Mountain Butter in Kegs.

W. H. JONES & CO.

Feb 21-165-tf Auct'n & Comm. Merchants.

The New York Herald, speaking of the probabilities of impeachment, and the consequences of the attempt at it, says:

"We undertake to say that there will be no conviction, but that the President will come off the victor from the field for lack of law, facts and evidence upon which to condemn him.

What then? The next thing, then, in order, will be impeachment of this radical party in Congress before the bar of the American people. Nor will there be any scanty budget of "high crimes and misdemeanors" in the general indictment against them.—Their attempts to take away the constitutional powers of the Executive Department; their efforts to upset the Judicial Department or to reduce it to a mere party machine; their negro supremacy policy of Southern reconstruction; their financial follies, extravagances, spoliations and corruptions, will all be in the bill; and we shall probably have an inkling in the approaching New Hampshire election of what is to come in the autumn Congressional elections. In New Hampshire the impeachment question is now uppermost, and the election (10th of March) will probably be determined upon this issue. It is hardly possible now that the Senate can reach a judgment before the 10th of March. They may keep Andrew Johnson for weeks and months suspended between heaven and earth, like Mahomet's coffin, but if the democrats carry this New Hampshire election it is all up with the radical party in power, whatever they may do with Johnson."

We may add that all the indications point to a decided Democratic triumph in New Hampshire, on Tuesday next.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Noon Dispatches.

IMPEACHMENT.

Washington, March 3, M.

The rules of procedure were adopted in the Senate, after an amendment taking from the Chief Justice the decision on preliminary and interlocutory questions. All are to be referred to the Court and decided without division, unless the yeas and nays are demanded by one-fifth. The Republicans who voted against it were Anthony, Morrell, Sherman, Sprague and Williams.

Stevens, alluding to his additional article, which was killed by the operation of rule, has said that, if, without that article, the Senate did not acquit, they would be greener than he was when he commenced to practice in the County Courts.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM BURNED.

New York, March 3, M.

Barnum's Museum, with most of the curiosities and animals, was burned last night. Loss half a million.

MARKETS.

New York, March 3, M.

Gold 1,41½.

Cotton dull. Uplands 28.

Our Midnight Dispatches.

CONGRESS.

Washington, March 3, 12, M.

Senate.—The Clerk of the House announced the passage of the impeachment articles, and the appointment of managers.

The Secretary of the Senate was directed to inform the House that the Senate was ready.

House.—A resolution requesting as much speed in impeachment, as is compatible with justice, was offered.

The Judiciary Committee was directed to enquire whether Congress has the power to regulate freights on roads running from one State into another.

A motion to suspend the rules, to admit the protest against impeachment, was lost—69 to 73.

The impeachment managers introduced two additional articles:

10th, is Butler's charging the President with misdemeanors in speeches, while journeying around the circle.

The 11th is comprehensive—charging the President with saying, in 1866, in Washington, that Congress was illegal and could only act so far as he chose to recognize it, and with the violation of two or three bills, in his efforts to keep Stanton out, after the Senate had overruled his reasons for supervision. This article includes Stevens' charge, which failed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 3, P. M.

Bingham was elected Chairman of Impeachment Managers.

Stevens received the lowest vote on the Ballot for Managers.

Col. Daniel E. Sickles has been ordered to report to Gen. Hancock, to command the 20th Infantry.

Stanton left the War Department, for a few minutes, for the first time, since February 21st, to-day.

Mike Carpenter, of Wisconsin, followed Judge Black in the McCardle argument.

RICHMOND CONVENTION.

Richmond, March 3 P. M.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on a petition asking the removal of all disabilities at present, and the repudiation of debts contracted prior to April, 1865. The Committee on Judiciary Department reported. Their report makes all Judges to be chosen by the Legislature, and all Clerks and Attorneys to be appointed by the Courts.

Hamilton closed the Stage debate. He said he had seen such determined opposition to reconstruction, that he was now willing to enfranchise twenty thous

DAILY SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1868.

State Conservative Convention, At Raleigh, Feb. 5th and 6th, 1868.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. THOS BRAGG, Raleigh, *Chairman.*

RESIDENT COMMITTEE AT RALEIGH.

Hon A S Merrimon.
" Daniel G Fowle.
Gen W R Cox.
Seaton Gales, Esq.
J P H Russ, Esq.
M A Bledsoe, Esq.
R C Badger, *Secretary.*

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hon W N H Smith, Hertford.
William A Moore, Chowan.
Mills L Eure, Gates.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Henry R Bryan, Craven.
Geo V Strong, Wayne.
Thos S Kenan, Duplin.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Hon Geo Howard, Edgecombe.
Jos J Davis, Franklin.
Gen M W Ransom, Northampton.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Hon J M Leach, Davidson.
Livingston Brown, Caswell.
Jas T Morehead, Jr., Guilford.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Col E D Hall, New Hanover.
Archibald McLean, Cumberland.
Hon Thos S Ashe, Anson.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

R F Armfield, Wilkes.
W M Robbins, Rowan.
Hon J H Wilson, Mecklenburg.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Pinto Durham, Cleaveland.
A C Avery, Burke.
M L McCorkle, Catawba.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

R M Stokes, Buncombe.
Cassius Gudger, Macon.
W L Love, Haywood.

National Democratic Convention.

DELEGATES.

Hon. W. N. H. Smith,
Gen. W. R. Cox,
W. A. Wright, Esq.,
Jno. P. Hoke, Esq.,

ALTERNATES.

Jno. Hughes, Esq.,
Jno. A. Gilmer, Jr.,
A. C. Cowles, Esq.,
Hon. A. T. Davidson.

A PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

A State Committee, to consist of a Chairman and thirty members,—six of whom shall reside in Raleigh, and three in each judicial district—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The Committee shall have power to maintain its organization, by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registration, &c., and a proper canvass of the State.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district Committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., in their respective districts; and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State Committee.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organizations, appoint a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and, when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District Committee.

It is further recommended that each County Committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters of their county, who are willing to act and vote with this organization—no man to be thus enrolled without his express consent; and, also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active co-operation.

Resolved, That the President of the Convention appoint five or more persons, in each County, to make a thorough canvass of the same, and disseminate proper political information.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Conservative people of North Carolina having, by their delegates, assembled in Convention at Raleigh, on the 5th. of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances which now afflict and threaten them, and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare:

1. Our unalterable devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty and our fealty to the government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States and with the entire people of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That regarding the Constitution of the United States as the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are equal and co ordinate, as defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people of the Reconstruction Acts and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal affairs.

3. *Resolved* That it is the opinion of this Convention, that the great and all absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and whether hereafter in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically, and, as a consequence, socially, upon a footing of equality with the negro, and, in many localities, subject to his government as a superior. That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to manfully meet the issue now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper means within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. *Resolved*, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudices against that race; that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. *Resolved*, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. *Resolved*, That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate expounder, in the last resort, of the Constitution—and believe that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved intact, as established by law in the earlier and better days of the Republic, and that any serious impairment thereof, by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

8. *Resolved*, That despairing of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democrats and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union on the solid foundation of harmony and peace.

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates, for the State at large, to represent the Conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the Conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in said Convention.

10. *Resolved*, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive Committee for the State, which has been appointed by this Convention, be instructed, if the time shall be sufficient, to call a Convention of the Conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various State offices whose election shall then be ordered; and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said Convention, to put in nomination sound Conservative men for said offices.

Canvassers for the State at Large.

The following gentlemen have been appointed, by the State Conservative Executive Committee, Canvassers for the State at large. It is to be hoped that they will at once make appointments to address the people:

Hon William A Graham.
" James M Leach.
Gen M W Ransom.
Hon J R McLean.
" Jesse G Shepherd.
Maj Marcus Erwin.
Hon F B Satterthwaite.
" Hon Asa Biggs.
" J. W. Osborne.
" R Y McAden.
" George Davis.
" Jesse R. Stubbs.
" S J Person.
" W. N. H. Smith.
" W T Dortch.
Col Robert Strange.
Hon Nathaniel Boyden.
" John Kerr.
" George Howard.
Col R H Cowan.
" W P Bynum.
Giles Leitch, Esq.
Col S McD Tate.
Arch McLean, Esq.
Col D D Ferebee.
Ralph Gorrell, Esq.
Col W F Martin.
Col Jas T Morehead.
C B Sanders, Esq.
W F McKesson, Esq.
J J Yeates, Esq.
Col S B Spruill.
Hon Thomas S Ashe.
Col Walter L Steele.
Hon. B. S. Gaither,
" Josiah Turner,
" D. G. Fowle,
John H. Haughton, Esq.,
Col. Wm. A. Jenkins,
Wm. Eaton, Jr., Esq.,
R. F. Armfield, Esq.,
Edward Conigland, Esq.,
A. A. McKoy, Esq.,
P. H. Winston, Esq.,
W. McL. McKay, Esq.,
Col. S. H. Walkup,
Col. Wm. Johnston.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

Alamance County.—Dr. John A. Moore, James A. Graham, James E. Boyd, George Patterson, Sr., T. M. Holt.

Anson.—Thomas S. Ashe, Arch'd. Niven, C. R. Liles, W. G. Smith, W. P. Kendall.

Beaufort.—Thomas Sparrow, Joseph B. Stickney, Churchill Gorham, F. B. Satterthwaite, Edward S. Marsh.

Burke.—Thos. G. Walton, S. C. W. Tate, Dr. David Berry, Andrew Shuford, Jno. F. Merrill.

Brunswick.—Capt. D. E. Allen, Samuel R. Chinnis, Col. S. D. Thurston, Thos. Drew, Asa Ross.

Bladen.—Rev. Colin Shaw, George Cromartie, Jno. A. Richardson, Thos. H. Sutton and J. W. Purdie, Duncan Kelly, W. J. Parker, Esqrs.

Bertie.—Col. David Outlaw, Col. Samuel B. Spruill, J. L. Mitchell, Esq, Jos. B Cherry, Esq., and P. H. Winston, Jr.

Cabarrus.—William S. Harris, John M. Long, Dr. L. S. Bingham, Dr. F. M. Henderson, Frank Rogers, Samuel Pharr, P. B. Means.

Caldwell.—Maj. W. H. Malone, Gen. S. F. Patterson, Edward W. Jones, Rev. Isaac Oxford, R. H. Moody.

Chatham.—M. Q. Waddell, John Manning, Jr., H. A. London, Jr., B. J. Howze, James F. Rives.

Carteret.—Dr. L. W. Martin, L. S. Oglesby, John M. Perry, Samuel Leffers, Ben. H. Bell.

Catawba.—Dr. Ellis, Dr. Turner Abernathy, Jonas Cline, G. James, Capt. Helton, A J Whitner, J H Bruns, Samuel Tucker, Wesley Bandy, Daniel Deal, Capt. M. P. Sherrill, George Yoder.

Caswell.—Bedford Brown, John Kerr, Thomas Donoho, S. P. Hill, G. W. Thompson.

Columbus.—John W. Ellis, W. J. Stanley, Fourney George, V. V. Richardson, J. M. McGougan.

Cumberland.—Hon J G Shepherd, David McNeill, Esq., J H Myrover, Esq., Hon Thos C Fuller, Capt Benjamin Robinson, Col W McL McKay, Joseph A McArthur, Esq., Wm J Kelly, Esq., Hector McNeill, (late Sheriff,) John Averett, Jr., Capt Wm B. Ray.

Cleveland.—Lee M McAfee, J W Gidney, M D Lee, H Cabaniss, A R Homesly.

Craven.—Henry R. Bryan, Alexander C. Latham, Wm. C. Mead, John Hughes, Dr. P. E. Hines, H. T. Guion, Alex. Justice, Jno. H. Haughton, J. N. Washington.

Currituck.—Dr. W. H. Lassell, Burwell M. Baxter, James M. Woodhouse, William Shaw, T. C. Humphreys.

Camden.—Col. D. D. Forbes, Dr. Mullen, C. G. Luke, W. B. Perebee and Willis Sanderlin.

Chowan.—D R Dilliard, Saml P Long, Jeptha Ward, Dr R H Winborne, S T Bond, A M Moore, John Roberts, S H Hackett.

Davidson.—C. F. Lowe, Henry Walser, Sr., F. C. Robbins, J. H. Welborn, M. H. Pinnix, S. S. Jones.

Davie.—Prof. N. B. Webster, Col. Wm. A. Allen, Capt. A. J. Brown, Wm. R. Ward, J. D. Stanford, J. E Hussey.

Franklin.—W K Davis, Jno E Thomas, Dr B T Green, Wm S Harris, Chas M Cook.

Gaston.—W. T. Shipp, Edmund Wilkes, Robt. Holland, Col. Wm. Stowe, Eph. Black.

Granville.—Col. J. S. Amis, R. A. Jenkins, N. E. Cannady, W. H. P. Jenkins, T. L. Hargrove.

Guilford.—Peter Adams, Sr., David F. Caldwell, Jos. W. Gilmer, Levi M. Scott, Nereus Mendenhall, Samuel Rankin, Jr.

Halifax.—Edward Conigland, Mason L. Wiggins, Dr. Henry Macon, R. H. Smith, William H. Day.

Hertford.—J. J. Yeates, Dr. G. C. Moore, Dr. R. H. Shields, Dr. R. H Smith, J. B. Slaughter.

Harnett.—Gen A D McLean, Col A J McNeill, C C Barbee, Esq., C H Coffield, E. J., Geo W Pegram, Esq., R C Belder, Esq., Dr John McCormick, Col J A Spears, Neill S Stewart, Esq.

New Hanover.—Hon S J Person, Col. H. Cowan, Maj. Robert Strange, Maj. C. W. McClammy, D. B. Baker, Esq. Maj D J Devane, S A Ashe, Esq., Thos D Meares, Jr.

Iredell.—Thos. A. Nicholson, J. H. Hill, R. A. McLaughlin, R. R. Dempster, Colonel John Malt.

Jones.—R. R. Jones, C. B. Koonce, E. S. Franks, H. C. Foscue, F. Foy, E. M. Foscue.

Johnston.—J. H. Abell, L. R. Waddell, C. B. Sanders, W. H. Avera, Seth Woodall, Edw. S. Parker.

Lenoir.—Dr. H. W. Blount, J. C. Wooten, A. Munroe, G. F. Whitfield, Wm. J. Pope.

Lincoln.—W. J. Hoke, D. Schenck, W. A. Graham, W. F. Hynes, J. A. Caldwell.

Mecklenburg (in part.)—Hon. Z. B. Vance, Hon. J. W. Osborne, Col. H. C. Jones, Hon. J. H. Wilson, Gen. J. A. Young, Col. Wm. Johnston.

McDowell.—Gen. Airey Burgin, A. M. Erwin, W. W. Fleming, Dr. John Yancey, Dr. McCoy.

Moore.—Gen D Dowd, Dr Jno Shaw, Capt James D McIver, Capt George Wilcox, Doctor H Turner.

Northampton.—Gen T J Person, R B Peebles, Dr J C Jacobs, N Thomas Mason, W W Peebles, Dr W S Copeland.

Nash.—Hon A H Arrington, Henry G Williams, Alspey J Taylor, Capt G N Lewis, L F Battle, John Thorpe, Esq., Benj H Bunn.

Orange.—Jones Watson, John F. Lyon, W. W. Guess, John W. Graham, R. F. Webb.

Onslow.—John W. Shackleford, E. W. Fonville, Henry H. Sandlin, M. L. F. Rhodd, W. P. Ward.

Pitt.—E C Yellowley, Dr. C J O'Hagan, G W Johnson, Henry Shepherd, W R Williams, Jesse Stancill, Abram Cox, I. G Little.

Richmond.—B F Little, W D Townsend, James T Rosser, James P Leak, John Johnson.

Robeson.—John Leach, N A McLean, Giles Leitch, John H McEachen, Thomas Morrisey.

Rowan.—P E Sholer, W H Bailey, Kerr Craige, W A Hanck, Isaac M Shaver, T W Keen, Richard Cowan, Jno. K. Graham.

Rutherford.—L P Erwin, J M Whiteside, Joseph Carson, W H Miller, Dr Thomas S Duffy.

Sampson.—Col A A McKoy, William S Devane, R C Holmes, Dr H A Bizzell, Dr J T Murphy.

Surry.—H M Waugh, H C Hampton, —— Gilmer, Dr Joseph Hollingsworth, N H Gwyn.

Wayne.—C S Wooten, George V Strong, William G Morisey, E A Wright, Gray C. Garris.

Wilkes.—Dr C L Cooke, Dr James Calloway, E A Welborne, Dr Tyre York, Phineas Horton.

Wake.—Charles M Busbee, J Q DeCarteret, Jesse A Norris, George Whiting, Jacob Fleming, R W York, Jesse Winburn, G H Alford, Col. Geo. H. Faribault, Geo. H. Snow.

Warren.—Col W J Green, Col W A Jenkins, E J Plummer, P R Davis, B M Collins.

Yadkin.—William A. Robey, J William, Sr., Joseph Dobson, Aquila Speer, E C Roughton.

CLOTHING HOUSE.

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.

Invite attention to their

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OF

Gentlemen's, Youth's and Boys'

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS.

20 Fayetteville St., opposite Tucker Hall,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Nov. 13—84-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS.

MADE FROM SUPERIOR FRENCH CLOTHS. Cut, Trimmed and made as well as the best Merchant Tailor's ordered work, at a saving of from FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS a suit,—worth saving in these times.

FINE CLOTH SACKS,

FINE BEAVER SACKS,

Silk-Mixed Business Suits,

gotten up in our best style, at prices to suit the times

A fine variety of FINE DRESS SHIRTS always on hand, at

R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S.,
Gents' Furnishing Store,
Oct. 16—60-tf Opposite Tucker Hall.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

All the latest styles can be found at
R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S
Gent's Outfitting Rooms,
Nov. 13—84-tf Opposite Tucker Hall.

JUST RECEIVED.

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,
SOLE LEATHER VALISES,
MOROCCO AND LEATHER TRAVELING BAGS, in great variety,
At
R. B. ANDREWS & Co's
Gent's Furnishing Rooms,
Nov. 13—84-tf Opposite Tucker Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

Just received, a lot of ROCK ISLAND CASSIMERES AND JEANS, (North Carolina manufacture.)

Also, a small lot PRINTS, 4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, WHITE FLANNEL, &c.

Aug. 31—71-tf S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.

Peas! Peas!

100 BUSHELS, second clean Peas.

Feb 15-161-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

For Sale.

THE VIRGINIA BOOT & SHOE POLISH, said to be a very superior article.

Jan 11—131-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY,

OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS OVER

$4,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME

$2,500,000.

DIVIDENDS PAID TO POLICY HOLDERS, (NOT STOCKHOLDERS,) THIS YEAR OVER $600,000.

PURELY MUTUAL.

PROFITS DIVIDED ANNUALLY AMONG

POLICY HOLDERS.

THE EQUITABLE has grown more rapidly, since its organization, than any Life Insurance Company ever organized in America.

Its policies average larger in amount, than those of any other Company in the United States.

Applications for Agencies in North Carolina must be addressed to the General Agents.

MAJ. M. P. TAYLOR, Ag't, Wilmington.
DISOWAY & GUION, " Newbern.
OBREN WILLIAMS, " Tarboro'.
BURBANK & GALLAGHER, Agents, Washington.
BRENIZER, KELLOGG & Co. " Greensboro'.
E. NYE HUTCHISON & Co. " Salisbury.
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO., Charlotte, N. C.,
Jan. 11—131-tf General Agents for N C.

RAILROADS.

Notice to Shippers of Spirits Turpentine!

THE SEABOARD

INLAND AIR LINE,

VIA PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

IS NOW PREPARED TO SHIP

SPIRITS TURPENTINE

To Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, its Steamers having been arranged for that purpose.

THIS AIR LINE ROUTE, FROM THE FACT of its avoiding trans-shipment from one Steamer to another, to which other lines are subject, and being the direct line between the Carolinas and the Northern Cities, with daily communication to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and to Boston a Steamer every five days, offers great facilities for shipping, and is in advance of all other routes from three to five days and at as low rates.

In shipping from the Northern cities, or from Carolina, be careful to ship via Portsmouth, and by the Steamship lines connecting with and forming part of this Route.

From Boston, Merchants and Miners' Line, E. Sampson, Agent, end Central Wharf.

From New York, Old Dominion Steamship Co. Pier 37, North river, M. L. McCready, President, Office 187 Greenwich Street.

From Philadelphia, Clyde Steamers, 14 South Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.

Annamessic Line, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, J. L. Wilson, Agent.

From Baltimore, Bay Line Steamers, foot of Union Dock, R. L. Page, Agent.

All claims for loss, damage, or overcharge, promptly settled by applying to

JAS. McCARRICK, Trace Ag't,
Seaboard Inland Air Line, Portsmouth, Va

THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD AND BAY LINE, having been consolidated under one Management from Weldon to Baltimore, offer greater facilities to shippers of freight to and from Baltimore than any other line, and guarantee safety of freight and prompt settlement of all claims.

E. G. OHIO,
Sup't Transportation, S. & R. R.
W. P. SMITH,
Jan. 6—126-3m Sup't Bay Line Steamers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLGATE & CO'S

GERMAN

ERASIVE SOAP,

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

For Sale by all Grocers.

Jan. 22—3m

FRESH PEACHES!!

50 dozen 3 lb., Cans (1qt.) $4 60 per doz.
15 " 6 lb., " (2qt.) $8 00 " "

ALL WARRANTED FRESH.

The Cans are sealed with wax and can be used again

Apply to

E. H. POGUE,
Feb 19-164-tf Hillsboro, N. C.

A NEW ARRIVAL

OF COFFEES, TEAS AND SPICES.

Old Gov. Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees.
Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong Teas.
Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace.

DOUGLAS BELL,
Feb 17-162-tf Fayetteville St.

For Sale.

NICE WHITE CORN MEAL.

W. H. JONES & CO.
Jan. 17—146-tf

P. F. PESCUD,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

HAS REMOVED his office to his former Drug Store, where he will receive applications and issue Policies of Insurance against loss by Fire, at the lowest remunerative rates, in the following first-class Companies, viz:

Phœnix, of Hartford,
Atlantic, of Brooklyn,
Security, of New York,
Putnam, of Hartford,
Home, of New Haven,
Valley of Virginia, Winchester,
Jefferson, of Virginia, and
The Underwriter's, Selma, Ala.

Their combined Capital and Assetts exceeding $5,500,000.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

P. F. PESCUD,
Dec. 14—110-tf Ins. Agent.

On Consignment.

TO be sold low, for cash,
Shovels, Spades and Axes.
Trace Chains and Frying Pans
W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 22-165-tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

ALSO,

HAMMERS and Weeding Hoes, Horse-shoe Nails, Stew Pans.

W. H. JONES & CO.
Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.
Feb 22-165-tf

FOR RENT.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS. TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to

MRS. A. M. GORMAN.
Feb 7-154-tf

1868. 1868.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

FOR THE

SENTINEL.

Published in the City of Raleigh, N. C.,

Daily, Semi Weekly and Weekly.

William E. Pell, } Editors.
Seaton Gales, }

In view of the scarcity of money, and the severity of the times, the Proprietor of the SENTINEL has determined to reduce the terms of the paper, to commence after the 31st. DECEMBER, next, and to make such improvements in its general character as will commend it to the patronage of an enlightened public.

In POLITICS it will be thoroughly Conservative, advocating, at all times:

A strict observance of the Constitution of the United States, and the harmonious Union of equal States;

Obedience to law and the enforcement of order;

The supremacy of the civil over the military, in time of peace;

The equality of the three co ordinate branches of the government;

The sovereignty of the States over their own internal affairs, in strict conformity to the Constitution;

The maintenance of freedom and justice to all, without distinction of color, but the supremacy of the white race as the governing class;

Opposition to Radicalism in all its phases.

As a NEWS journal, it shall be equal to any.—The principal markets will be regularly published.

Its LITERARY character shall be maintained and improved, by contributions from our best writers.

Finally, the SENTINEL will seek to be the special promoter of the educational, moral and economical interests of the people of North Carolina.

Terms:

Daily Sentinel, for one year	$ 6 00
" " six months	4 00
" " three months	2 00
Semi Weekly Sentinel, for one year	4 00
" " six months	2 00
" " three months	1 00
Weekly " for one year	2 00
" " six months	1 00

All subscriptions strictly cash in advance.

As an advertising medium, the SENTINEL is equal to any in the State. Terms moderate.

☞ We ask every Conservative in the State to become our Agent to extend the circulation of the SENTINEL. The events of 1868 will be exciting and important. The WEEKLY SENTINEL should be in the hands of the great body of the people.—The terms are now so low that every one will be able to pay for it.

W. E. PELL,
Raleigh, Dec. 28th., 1868. Proprietor

BALTIMORE ADVERTISENTS.

POOLE & HUNT,

Baltimore,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

Steam Engines and Boilers,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

LEFFEL'S PATENT AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER-WHEEL, SAW MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, PORTABLE GRIST MILLS,

ROBERTS' BUHR REGULATOR,

Flouring Mill Machinery, shafting, Pulleys and Hangers.

mar 29-198

COLLINS & HEATH,
21 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
"OLD MARYLAND WORKS."

Plumbing,	Mount Vernon Cook Stove,
Sheet Lead,	Patapsco Cook.
Lead Pipe,	Roger Williams's, Universe Cook,
Iron Pipe,	Beebe Range,
Terra Cotta Pipe,	European Range,
Brass Cocks,	Magee Range,
Plated Cocks,	Spence Range,
Iron, Lead and Zinc Bath Tubs.	Emerald Range,
Tin Bath Tubs with Heaters,	Hayward, Bartlett & Co's Portable Furnaces,
Water Closets,	Magee Furnaces, Portable and Brick,
Iron and China Basins,	Parlor, Church and Stoves in great variety.
Hydrants,	All the different styles of Grates,
Pumps,	High Up and Low Down Portable Grates, &c.,
Rams, Fountains,	
Water Wheels,	
Garden Vases,	
Water-Coolers,	
Refrigerators, &c.	

Which will be sold as low as can be had in the city.

April 8-206-1y

FAMILY FLOUR!

A SUPERIOR QUALITY JUST IN AND FOR sale by

Jan 21-138-1w LYNN ADAMS.

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS

THOMAS SMITH,

NO. 25 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG, Va.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

IN PRESENTING MY KIND PATRONS WITH a memorandum of stock for Fall Trade, I also take occasion to thank them for their liberal patronage, soliciting at the same time its future continuance, assuring them that no effort will be spared to make it to their interest as well as pleasure to make their purchases of me. The following memorandum, though incomplete, will give a sufficient idea of the general stock:

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and colored Silks, in great variety, Irish Poplins, Belgian and French Poplins, French Merines, Barathea, Poplin Reps, Crapes, Empress Cloth, Ugenia, Biarritz, Velentines, Delaines, Mousselines, single and double width, in all the new shades, Bismarcks, &c., Shepherd and Scotch Plaids.

Embroideries and Laces.

Hanburg Edgings, Hanburg Insertings, Hanburg Flouncing, Needlework Edging, Needlework Inserting, Needlework Flouncings, Nainsook Edgings, Nainsook Insertings, Swiss and Cambric Collars, Swiss and Cambric Collars and Cuffs, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Crape Collars and Cuffs, Bugle Collars and Cuffs, Real Point Collars and Cuffs, Real Point Sets, Real Valentia Collars and Cuffs, Imitation Collars and Cuffs, Cluney Collars and Cuffs, Real Val. Laces, Real Thread Laces, Real Cluney Laces, Real Guipur and Honiton Lace Real Brussels Lace, Real Bobbin Lace, Point Lace Handkerchiefs, Valentia Lace Handkerchiefs, Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs.

Sundries.

Cloaks, Shawls, in long and square, for Misses and Ladies, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Bugle and Ribbon Trimmings in large assortment; Jet, Silk and Fancy Buttons, Taffeta Ribbons, Narrow Watered Ribbon, for Trimming, Belt Ribbons, Worsted and Alpaca Braids, Mohair Braids, Galoons and Stay Bindings, Corset Splits, Zigzag Braid, Star Braids, Magic Ruffling, Plain and Fancy Hair Nets, &c., China and Agate Buttons, Full lines of Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons.

Mourning Department.

Gro. Grain and Rept Silks, French Merino, Bombazine, Tiffeta, Canton Cloth, Bonetz, Crapes, Barathea, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Ugenias, Veloutines, Persian Cloths, Mouslines, Challies, Alpacas and Mohair, all of the very best, Lowpin's celebrated manufacture.

White Goods.

Plain, Plaid and Striped Cambric, Plain, Plaid and Striped Jaconet, Plain, Plaid and Striped Nainsook, Plain, Plaid and striped Muff Muslin, Plain, Plaid and Striped Swiss Muslin, Plain Plaid and Striped Bishop's Lawn, Soft finish Jaconets, Soft finish Cambric, Soft finish Long Cloths, PeKay Marsailles, &c., Tarletons, white and colored, Organdies, Dotted and Figured Swiss, Brilliants, Patent skirting.

Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

Undervests, Drawers, Corsets, Lisle Thread Hose, Real English Hose, German Hosiery in great variety, for Misses, Children and Ladies; Ladies' Brown Hose, Ladies' Black and Slate Hose Kid Gloves in large assortment, white, black and colored, Berlin and Lisle Thread Gloves, in all sizes, Garters, Elastics Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Real Shell Horn and Gutta Percha Combs, Veils in Real Lace Dotted Bordered and Bugle-Trimmed Parasols, Fans, &c.

Domestics.

Bleached and Brown Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached and Brown Jeans, Bleached and Brown Canton Flannel, Plaid, Striped and Plain Osnaburgs, Tickings, Dennims, Hickory, Hucksback, Crash and Gloss Linens, Linen and Cotton Sheetings in all widths, Pillow Linens, Marsailles Counterpanes, Jacquard and Cotton Diapers, Linen Diapers, Bird-eye Diapers, Irish Linen, &c.

Housekeeping Department.

Flannels, plain and fancy, Blankets, Carpets, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine, Ingrain, in all wool and cotton chain, Venetian, Hemp and Cottage Carpets, Druggets, Rugs and Door Mats, Floor Oil Cloth, Lace, Muslin, Brocatelle and Damask Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, Table Damask, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Huckaback, Crash and Gloss Linens, Linen and Cotton Sheetings in all widths, Pillow Linens, Marsailles Counterpanes, Jacquard and Cotton Diapers, Linen Diapers, Bird-eye Diapers, Irish Linen, &c.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

All are respectfully invited to inspect my stock before making their purchases. My conviction is, that the way to success is to secure the interest of your customers by charging the smallest possible profit on goods. This has ever been my motto, and the large business heretofore done encourages me in adhering strictly to it.

THOMAS SMITH,
No. 25 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
Oct. 15—59

FRESH SEEDS.

We have just received from the most reliable seed-growers in the country, a large stock of **Fresh Garden, Lawn, Field and Meadow Grass Seeds** embracing every variety of

Artichoke	Onion
Asparagus	Okra
Beans	Parsley
Beet	Parsnip
Brocoli	Peas
Brussells Sprouts	Pepper
Cabbage	Pumpkin
Carrot	Radish
Cauliflower	Rhubarb
Celery	Salsify
Collards	Squash
Corn Salad	Spinach
Cress or Peppergrass	Tomato
Cucumber	Herbs
Endive	Herds Grass
Egg Plant	Orchard do
Leek	Ky. Blue Grass
Lettuce	Timothy do
Kale	Mixed Lawn and
Melon	Lucerne Grass
Nasturtium	White Clover.

Which we offer at the lowest market rates For Cash.

JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Jan 29-148-tf Petersburg, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARLESTON HOTEL,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN charge of the above well known Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public that it has been REFURNISHED IN ALL OF ITS DEPARTMENTS. The table will at all times be supplied with the THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS, including every delicacy in season, while the cuisine will be unexceptionable. The Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel are supplied with the celebrated Artesian Water, and HOT, COLD OR SHOWER BATHS can be obtained at any time. The same attention will be paid to the comfort of the guests as heretofore, and travellers can rely upon finding the Charleston House equal to any in the United States. The patronage of the travelling public is respectfully solicited.

J. F. HORBACH, Agent,
Jan 14-133-3m Proprietor.

JAMES H. ENNISS,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
(TURNER'S OLD STAND)
Raleigh, N. C.,

Will supply any order for any Book or Music, at Publisher's lowest cash prices.

☞ Has the largest stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY MUSIC etc., for sale in the State.

☞ BLANK BOOKS and BINDING done to order.

Dec. 31—123-tf

A CHANCE TO HAVE YOUR

OLD FURNITURE REPAIRED AND RENOVATED.

HAVING OBTAINED THE SERVICES OF A No. 1 Upholsterer, we are prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING, with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Old Mattresses renovated and made over

Furniture of all kinds repaired and varnished and re-upholstered, and any thing in our line made to order promptly.

W. H. MORRISS & CO.
April 29-224-tf 18 Fayetteville St.

APPLE BUTTER!

500 LBS. CHOICE N. C. *APPLE BUTTER*, in Kits, received this day.

Jan 25-124-tf W. H. JONES, & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STENCIL NAME PLATES,

FOR MARKING CLOTHING WITH INDELIBLE INK, AND FOR MARKING BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC, &c.

Everybody should have one! No preparation is required on the cloth. It will not wash out. A prize for ladies! Send for circular and samples.

Plain style 50cts., ornamental 75cts. Send on your orders.

Address, R. P. HARRIS, SENTINEL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE FIFteen or twenty members of the Convention. Also transient persons. My terms are moderate.

Jan. 18-139-tf GEORGE T. COOKE.

A FARM IN EXCHANGE FOR A CITY RESIDENCE.

Will be Exchanged for a Residence in Raleigh.

A GOOD FARM OF 660 ACRES,

IN Franklin County, 5 miles from the R. & G. R. R. Handsome, healthy location. Has an orchard of 1,000 choice Fruit Trees, and a fine variety of Grapes.

The dwelling large and convenient—with all necessary out buildings. An excellent location for a Physician, or School.

Jan 25-148-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

1,000 LBS. No. 1, N. C. BUCKWHEAT Flour.

Just received.

W. H. JONES & CO.

Jan 25-142-tf

SENTINEL OFFICE

JOB PRINTING.

OUR FRIENDS IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY, desiring Sheriffs' Clerks or Constables' Blanks,

CARDS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

or other printing, done, will please send in their orders.

They will be neatly executed and done promptly, and on the lowest terms.

We expect soon to have our office supplied with the necessary material to execute the orders of our friends in every species of Job Printing.

Sept. 27—44 WM E. PELL, Proprietor.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY

PORTABLE ENGINE WORKS,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

DUVALLS' IMPROVED PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, DUVALL'S PREMIUM CORN MILLS AND IMPROVED FLOURING MILLS.